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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 3, 1898.

No. 23

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

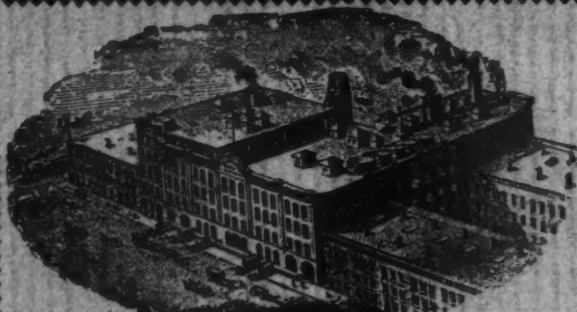


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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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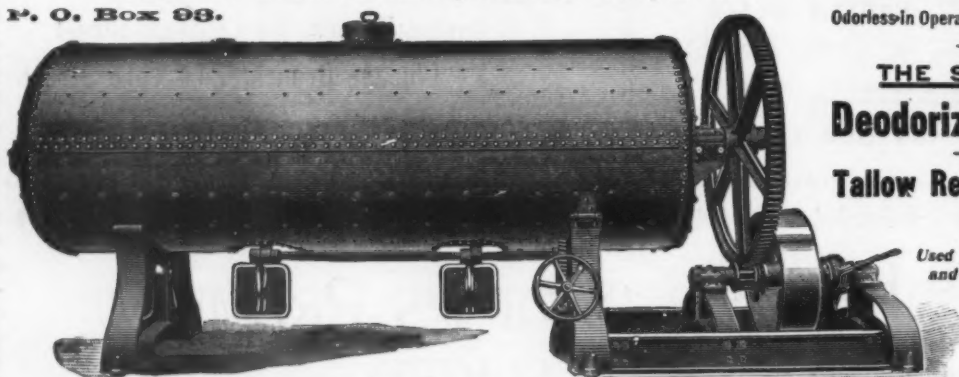
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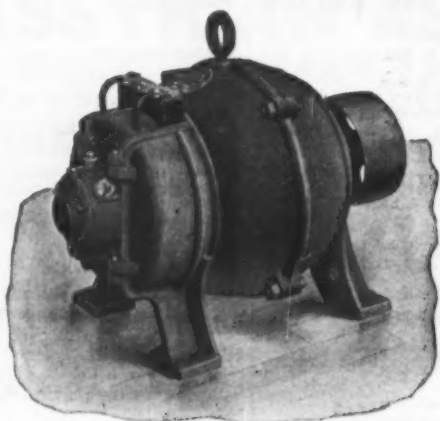
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- Bellows.**
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- Bone Crushers.**
Blanchard Machine Co.
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
- Books.**
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Linsed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration. Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
- Borax.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boric Acid.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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(See Casings, also Machinery.)
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(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
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(See also European Commission Merchants.)
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- Curing Materials.**
Bixler, F. P.
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- Dryers.**
(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
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Bartlett & Co., G. O.
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- Dynamo and Motors.**
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Leffel, James & Co.
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Fahrenhorst, Paul (Germany).
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Lammens, L. (France).
Müller, C. & J. (Germany).
Tickle, W. W. (England).
- Fat and Skin Dealers.**
Brand, Herman.
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- Fertilizer Machinery.**
The V. D. Anderson Co.
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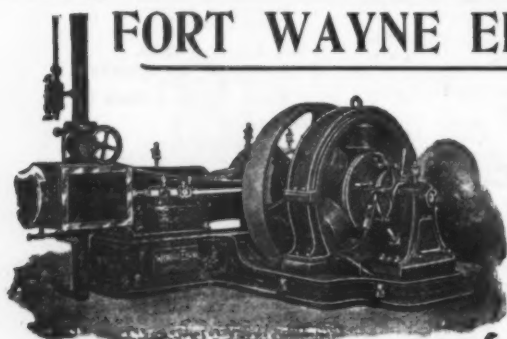
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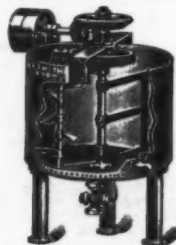
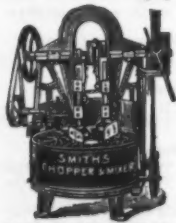
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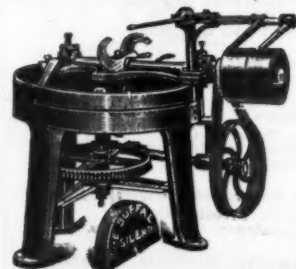
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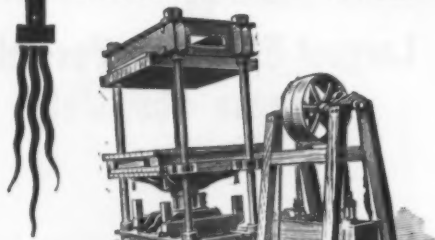
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Add, J. B.	—	Friedman Mfg. Co.	—	O —O'Brien, J. H.	47
American Cotton Oil Co.	2	C —Garrett & Son, C. B.	45	Oliver, Stephen B.	46
American Pegamold Co.	10	German-American Provision Co.	51	Oram, John S.	9
Anderson Co., V. D.	8	Gibson, W. J. & Co.	49	Otto Gas Engine Works	50
Anglo-American Provision Co.	51	Gilch & Son	47	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.	52
Arabol Mfg. Co.	31	Goulard, Thomas & Co.	44	Page, Carroll S.	23
Arctic Freezing Co.	30	H —Haberman, Joseph	1	Patterson Parchment Paper Co.	19
Armour & Company	—	Haberkorn Bros.	23	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.	9
Armour Soap Works	10	Malstead & Co.	49	Pfleging, Conrad	46
Armour Packing Co.	48	Hammond Co., Geo. H.	3	Plankinton Packing Co.	42
Assyrian Asphalt Co.	4	Hammond Typewriter Co.	44	The Pratt & Whitney Co.	27
Atlantic Refrigerating Co.	—	Hartog, John H. & Co.	16	Preservalline Mfg. Co.	43
B —Bacharach, Jos.	46	Heller & Co., B.	37	Price's Sausage	23
Barber & Co., A. H.	30	Hevert & Weisbart	44	Proposals for Supplies	14
Baron, S.	47	Hersey Mfg. Co.	9	R —Randall, R. T. & Co.	14
Bartels, Otto	46	Hill & Co., C. V.	40	Remington Machine Works	2
Bartlett & Co., C. O.	52	Höfgen, E. M.	45	Rohe & Brother	1
Battelle & Renwick	47	Houchin & Huber	26	S —Scheideberg, H.	40
Bechstein & Co.	46	I —Illinois Casing Co.	46	Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co.	50
Bechstein, F. & Sons	1	Illinois Creamery Co.	35	Scott, R. & W.	47
Big Four R. R. Co.	—	International Packing Co.	51	Smith & Bro., Theo.	4
Bird, F. W. & Son	19	J —Jackson & Co.	47	Smith's Sons, John E.	6
Billingham & Co., P.	45	Jamison & Co.	46	Sparks Mfg. Co., The	17
Bixler, F. P.	23	Jenkins Bros.	49	Sperry & Co., D. R.	44
Blanchard Machine Co.	8	Jersey City Packing Co.	48	Sprague Electric Co., The	6
Bohnet, Fred	49	Jobbins & Van Rumbke	26	Squire & Sons, John P.	49
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.	31	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.	47	Squire & Co., John P.	49
Borgman, Emil	45	Johnston, E. E.	45	Stahl, Otto	47
Boyer, C. W.	28	K —Kentucky Refining Co.	24	Standard Paint Co.	29
Brand, Herman	46	Kentucky Refining Co.	24	Stern & Son, Joseph	50
Buckeye Iron and Brass Works	25	Kideries, M.	45	Stevenson Co., Ltd.	30
Butcher Co., Washington	17	Klingan & Co.	46	Stewart Heater Co.	45
C —Carlson & Aqvist	49	Klinck Bros.	49	Stedman Fdy. and Machine Works	8
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.	28	L —Lammens, L.	—	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.	47
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	1	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.	47	St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co.	34
Chicago & N. W. R'y	44	Lederer Bros.	46	Swift and Company	3
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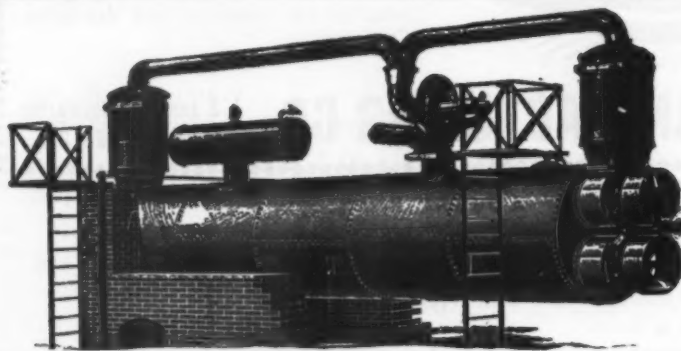


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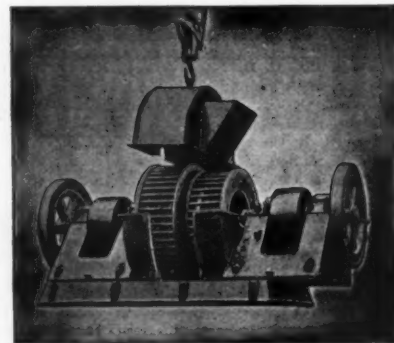
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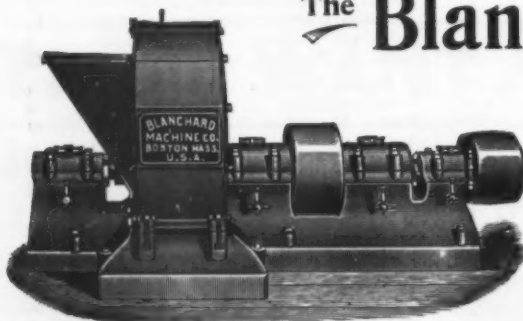
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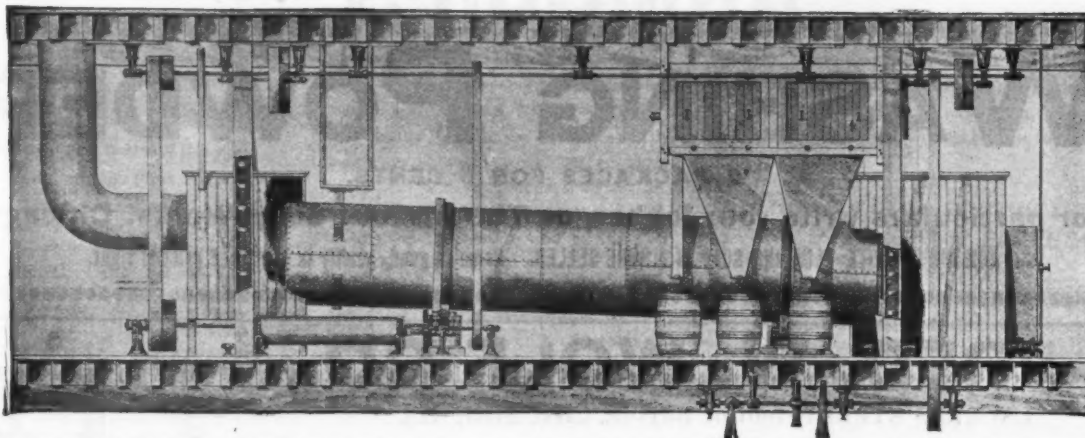
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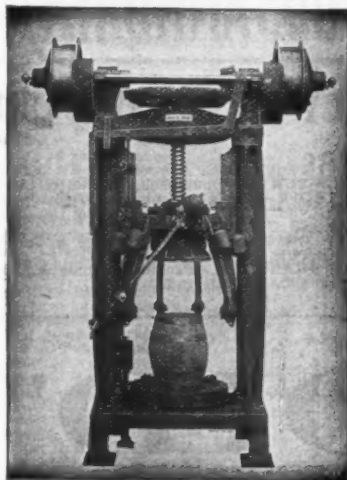
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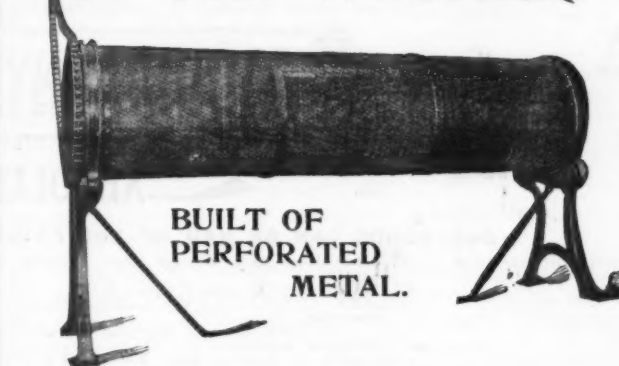
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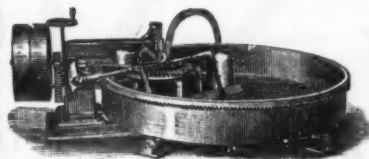
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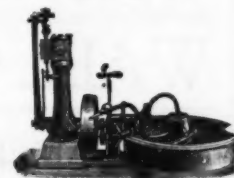


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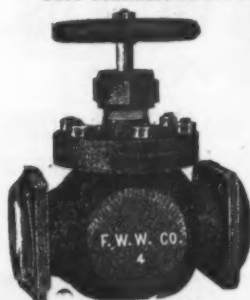
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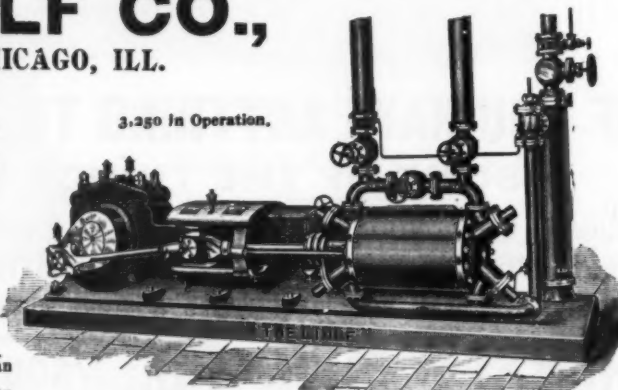
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—	
The Duty of Congress	11
The Belgian Restrictions—A Letter from Secretary Wilson	11
American Sausage in Germany	11
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
Chicago Provision Market	16
Chicago Live Stock Review	16
Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago	15
Kansas City Live Stock Review	15
Buffalo Live Stock Review	12
Packinghouse Notes	20
Oleo and Neutral Lard	18
Exports of Provisions	23
Chicago Stocks of Provisions	12
Liverpool Stocks of Provisions	18
A Protest of American Packers Against Another German Restriction	18
Our Greatest Competitor	21
The Output of Oleomargarine	30
Important to Small Stock Butchers	15
Pork Packing	12
Liverpool Markets	12
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Weekly Review and Markets	24, 25
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes	20
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review	26
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets	22
The Position of Wool	23
MISCELLANEOUS—	
U. S. Appraisers' Decisions	32
New York Produce Exchange Notes	27
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial	36
News and Hints and Personal	37, 38, 39, 40
Mortgages, Etc.	41
TRADE CHRONICLE—	
Patents and Trade-marks	32
New Corporations	32
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York	15, 33, 34, 35

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Early in the coming week the fifty-fifth Congress assembles for the second regular session. Fortunately for the business interests of the country, which generally feel rather uncomfortable while Congress is "at their hands," the coming session is to terminate by March 4, 1899. With all the appropriation bills to be passed and the other necessary routine work before them, Congress will find very little time for any other business besides the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Senate and of the new Army bill, the redoubtable blessing of our recent victories, by both houses. There is hardly any hope for the redemption of the sacred pledge of 1896 in behalf of sound currency, but fortunately there is no cause at all for fear of a silver legislature.

While new legislation will be practically excluded Congress will have ample opportunity to manifest its position toward the practical consequence of the last war. Uncle Sam has turned over a new leaf. He has pushed himself up a good many notches in his own estimation and in that of the rest of the world. Victory and glory, however, must not blind us, or make our people indifferent to the future. We may be at the turning point in the history of the Nation. Matters of an exceedingly serious character will push themselves into the foreground. Territorial accessions and commercial expansion will dominate the coming session, even if they have no direct connection at all with the questions to be treated, and it will be in the consideration of these questions that the greatest caution and the most conservative action is necessary.

Republics particularly have suffered in the past, and are liable to suffer in the future by relying too much on sentimentality and the effects of transitory enthusiasm. Such lapses have come by lingering too long in the shallow but alluring water of court function and diplomacy. A beautiful net of this kind is woven around the United States to-day, and it will be the duty of Congress to test this texture and see whether it consists of the strong silken cords of true affection and friendship, or whether it is nothing but sham and hypocrisy. We utter no words of disrespect to any nation. We merely suggest caution—extreme caution. There have been many demonstrations of sentiment in the past year that have carried our people and others beyond the point of reason and discretion. We have heard talks of "Hands and hearts across the sea," "the Mother country," "The Anglo-Saxon race," "Progressive geography," "Blood is thicker than water," and more of that sort. The more sentimentality there is displayed the more caution is advisable.

"The National Provisioner" favored commercial expansion long before it became a public watchword. We never believed, however, nor do we believe now in "Progressive geography" or territorial aggrandizement as necessary to commercial expansion. It is the duty of Congress to bend its energies in the direction of finding markets for the surplus products of the United States, but without

going into any dubious ventures in foreign lands. Excellent opportunities present themselves to regulate our commercial relations with other countries and especially to secure untrammelled access of American products to the consumers all over the world. Commercial expansion can and will be achieved independent of territorial expansion, provided that statesmen and not demagogues rule this powerful country.

THE BELGIAN RESTRICTIONS—A LETTER FROM SECRETARY WILSON.

"The National Provisioner" is indebted to the enlightened and courteous Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, for his prompt reply to our letter calling his attention to the restrictions placed by the Belgian Government on the importation of American meats under the plea of alleged pleuro-pneumonia. The letter of the Honorable Secretary speaks for itself:

Editor "The National Provisioner":

Dear Sir—Referring to your letter of the 28th instant, I am glad to see that the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce of Belgium is using its influence to further the efforts of this Government to secure the removal of the restrictions now placed upon the American meat trade. These restrictions were placed upon the trade for reasons which are very unsatisfactory to our people. The claim that two animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia had been found in one of our shipments was evidently due to an error of diagnosis, since we had had no pleuro-pneumonia in this country for several years previously and have had none since. Pleuro-pneumonia does not develop spontaneously, and as the animals had no opportunity to be exposed to that disease, they evidently were not affected with it.

I hope the Belgian Government will see the injustice of the present regulations and admit American meats on the same basis as those from other countries. Very respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN SAUSAGE IN GERMANY.

Word has come by cable during the past week that so soon as the German Parliament assembles a bill will be introduced intended to prohibit the importation of American sausages into that country. Information is also to hand, likewise by cable, that the introduction of such a bill is approved of by Dr. Stiles, whose excellent services as attaché of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at Berlin, have repeatedly been recognized in this paper. We, therefore, believe that at least this part of the information stands correction. The position of "The National Provisioner" is well known on this question of embargos. We have contended all along, and contend now that there never has been any reasonable excuse for the attitude which the German Government has seen fit to assume in regard to our products. There would be no complaint to make if our meats and kindred products were characterized by even a small percentage of disease, but they are not, and it is this fact that makes our packers and exporters feel that our own Government should force this whole question to an issue. This, of course, is no easy matter, nor is it child's play by any means. Those who have studied

the question know what our State Department has to contend with and also know that if the efforts of diplomacy so shape this problem as to necessitate the German Government to accede to our legitimate demands that it cannot do so without giving direct offence to the agrarian party at whose urgent appeal and by the strength of which as a political factor these objectionable conditions have been brought about.

All this has been gone over before. This particular law about the exclusion of sausages has been talked of for over a year and is regarded in Germany as easy of passage because the component parts of a sausage not coming from one hog but rather from portions of many, a certificate of inspection sufficient to satisfy the extraordinary demands of German regulations, cannot be given.

In view of the limited details before us of the proposed law, the statement that Dr. Stiles favors its passage is incomprehensible. It has been stated that his position is based on the belief that if the American Government entered no protest against the exclusion of sausages the restrictions in regard to other products would be made less irksome. The taking of such an attitude at best could only be based on conjecture as to what might happen, but we doubt if the German Parliament will consult the United States Government as to what and how it shall frame laws or if it is going to make any promises that will lead to results given as an excuse for Dr. Stiles' alleged approval of the proposed sausage exclusion bill. If Germany's restrictions against one article on the list of our meat exports are unjust they are unjust against all, and it is on those lines that the issue must be argued and on those alone.

The passage of this law might have an entirely contrary effect to that supposed to be entertained by Dr. Stiles. It might mean the initial step to the entire exclusion of American products. Commercial retaliation is a strong weapon in the hands of such a country as the United States and leaving altogether aside the fact that our Government maintains an elaborate system of meat inspection for the satisfaction of shipping meats to France and Germany, and does not deem it necessary to provide similar regulations for pork products entering into home consumption, it must strike the average citizen as magnanimous that a great deal of German product is shipped to the United States which, by the laws of Germany, would not be allowed on sale here. Of course, we urge conservatism, and moderation, but as between that which is right and just and that which is wrong we deprecate any compromise with the latter. Our news columns tell of the action taken in Chicago by representatives of the large packinghouses. "The National Provisioner" heartily indorses them.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture has just been published as this issue of "The National Provisioner" is going to press. We shall return to the interesting document in our next issue.

Buffalo Live Stock Review.

(From our Correspondent.)

CATTLE.—The receipts of sale cattle this week were 170 cars, against 185 cars last week. The market was active, with a good attendance of buyers and more of an export trade than for some weeks past. Prices were generally 10 to 15c. higher for both good fat cattle, as well as fair to good butchers' stock, but there was little or no change for the medium weights, even though of good quality, but all were sold at the close. The bulk of the good to prime steers sold at \$4.80 @ \$5.50, exporters paying \$5.15 @ \$5.50. Light to good 1,250-lb. steers sold at \$4.25 @ \$4.75; butchers' stock old cows to good heifers, \$2.10 @ \$4.60; bulls active at \$3.25 @ \$4.15; common, \$2.50 @ \$3.15; stockers and feeders were lower, ranging all the way from \$3.25 @ \$4.25; stock heifers, \$3 @ \$3.25; good fresh cows were scarce, only 6 cars, and higher selling at \$30 @ 60 per head; veals and calves were in light supply, and stronger tops at \$7.50 @ 8; others, \$5 @ 7.25; grassers and heavy calves, \$3.25 @ 4.75, as to quality.

HOGS.—The receipts were rather light at the opening of this week, only 164 cars, but the supply has been fairly liberal since, 131 cars, making a total of 298 cars up to and including to-day. The market opened slow on Monday, with the heaviest run of the season, 72,000 head reported at Chicago, the local packers particularly holding back, but at about steady closing prices of the previous week, \$3.60 Yorkers. Buyers started the market early, but later as good sold at \$3.55, with light Yorkers at \$3.52 @ \$3.55. Other grades ranged from \$3.55 @ \$3.60 up to \$3.60 for good heavy. Pigs were in strong demand and sold high all day, being rather scarce, and brought \$3.65 @ \$3.70, the market clearing up thoroughly. The bulk of the offerings as for some time past, ran largely to light grades and pigs, with a noticeable scarcity of good hogs from 180 lbs. up, a good many coming that were neither fit for light Yokes or pigs, averaging from 120 to 135 lbs., and which at present are selling for the lowest prices of any, excepting, of course, roughs. Tuesday's supply light, and about all the offerings sold at \$3.55, except pigs, which were firm at \$3.65 @ \$3.70. Wednesday, with 60 cars on sale. There was a decline of 5 @ 7%, at which the York demand was good, taking all those offerings early at \$3.42 @ \$3.45, but later animals sold at \$3.47 @ \$3.50; mediums and heavy grades, \$3.50 @ \$3.55; pigs, firm at \$3.65 @ \$3.70; roughs, \$3 @ \$3.20; stags, \$2.50 @ \$3. Thursday's receipts were 65 cars. With lower Western reports the market was again lower, opening at \$3.40 @ \$3.45 for Yorkers, mostly \$3.45 for the early train, other grades also generally selling at \$3.45. Pigs were dull and 10 @ 15c. lower, generally \$3.50, with a few strong weights of over 100 lbs. at \$3.45, but closed up firm with all sold except a few light lots and late arrivals.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts for the week have been fairly liberal, 149 cars, including 45 cars of Canadian lambs. The market opened this week fairly steady to a shade lower for lambs, but fell steady for sheep, and on this basis about all of Monday's arrivals were sold, but has weakened nearly every day since, with the result that prices are fully 25 @ 30c. lower to-day for lambs than at the start of the week. Good to best lambs opened at \$5.60 @ \$5.75 to-day, the same sold at \$5.25 @ \$5.35; culls to good sold at opening at \$3.75 @ \$5.50; today at \$3.25 @ \$5.15; Canada lambs opened at \$5.45 @ \$5.60; to-day, \$5.15 @ \$5.35; sheep scarce and fairly steady throughout at \$4 @ \$4.25 for good to choice mized culls to fairly good, \$2.15 @ \$3.85; wethers and yearlings, \$4.35 @ \$4.50, but anything like a fair supply at once weakens the market.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 23—	1898.	1897.
Chicago	639,000	515,000
Kansas City	235,000	210,000
Omaha	135,000	80,000
St. Louis	120,000	95,000
Indianapolis	92,000	82,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,000	42,000
Cudahy, Wis.	35,000	47,000
Cincinnati	61,000	50,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	82,000	28,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	41,400	33,100
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	18,700	25,000
Sioux City, Iowa	27,000	24,000
Cleveland, Ohio	22,000	33,000
Louisville, Ky.	41,000	41,000
St. Paul, Minn.	24,000	18,000
Wichita, Kan.	12,000	9,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	7,000	5,100
Bloomington, Ill.	6,000	2,700
Above and all other	1,710,000	1,450,000
—Price Current.		

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 2—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 67s. 6d.; prime mess dull, 62s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western dull, 50s.; prime mess medium Western dull, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 35s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 33s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 29s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 28s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 29s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 34s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 13 to 14 lb, firm. Lard—Prime Western, firm, 27s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 45s.; ditto colored, firm, 46s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s. 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 14s. 9d.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—There was nothing done for the day. The sales of city, in hogsheds, for the week were entirely to the home trade. The market stands at 3 7-16.

OLEO STEARINE does not have a better bid than 5, while, in instances, held at 5½; sales of 75,000 lb at 5.

COTTONSEED OIL.—There is no change for the day from the features in our review. Good off-yellow at 20, prime ditto at 21 @ 21½.

Chicago Stocks of Provisions.

Dec. 1, '98, Dec. 1, '97.

Mess Pork, new, bbls.	4,298	3,338
Mess pork, old ('96-'97), bbls.	68,185	81,536
Mess pork, other, bbls.	38,297	31,014
Lard, contract, tes.	55,172	153,323
Lard, other kinds, tes.	8,034	7,675
S. P. Hams, lbs.	31,390,198	32,182,376
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	1,662,583	1,152,312
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,702,829	1,386,078
S. R. Bacon, lbs.	17,623,174	10,877,515
S. C. Bacon, lbs.	6,371,933	3,056,464
Ex. S. C. Bacon, lbs.	3,139,476	6,186,562
L. C. Bacon, lbs.	736,225	298,234
Other cuts Bacon, lbs.	23,799,310	17,768,361

San Francisco Provision Market.

The San Francisco provision market is remarkably good, considering the lateness of the season. There has been an active demand all week at the leading houses and prices have been well sustained. This is not expected to last, however. At this time of year the demand for provisions in general, and especially for cured meats, falls off rapidly. The present season is said to have been a good one. Sales have been large and steady, although the margin of profit has been small.

San Francisco Exports.

Among the shipments from San Francisco this week were 380,778 lb of tallow and 5,400 cases of salmon to Liverpool; 26,142 cases and 1,102 bbls. of salmon to New York; 12,536 lb of lard and miscellaneous lots of soap, salmon and fertilizers to Honolulu, and heavy shipments of lard, leather and salmon to Japan.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

A HEALTHY UNDERTONE — ENORMOUS RECEIPTS OF HOGS FAIL TO PUSH PRICES DOWNWARD — THE LONG INTEREST ON THE PRODUCTS INCREASING — NERVOUSNESS AMONG THE SHORTS — CONTINUED LIBERAL CASH DEMANDS.

The receipts of hogs this week have been steadily the largest of the season. On the first rush of the liberal supplies following the holding of last week, there was an attempt to account for them upon the theory that they were delayed shipments over the broken week; but there were arrivals right along of an increasing order and there was no reason to believe that they represented other than the ordinary disposition to market from farmers' hands and that the swine supplies were being hurried forward as usual with the close of November. But the most important development of the week has been in the hardening tendency of the products in face of the exceptionally large receipts of the swine, and which indicates the fear of a squeeze in any efforts to oversell the market in consideration of the very moderate stocks of the products, and the generally highly favorable statistical position. Where the disposition had been in the previous week at times to go a little short of the market on the part of the outsiders, but with a view then of any little scalping that seemed probable in the then near future on the apprehended larger receipts of the swine, that sentiment has this week essentially all disappeared. It is true that some of the packers have been sellers, and upon those days especially when the swine supplies were exceptionally large, but they did not offer enough of the products for material effect upon their prices, while they were quickly taken up by an enlarged outside interest over buying. In these spells of selling by a few of the packers the larger packers were buying, although believed with a view of covering contracts rather than with a disposition to load up on the long side extensively. However, the conservative temper of the packers over taking hold in the way of buying and as natural on the rushing in of hog supplies, yet there was no question but that the outside element was more generally getting on the long side, and especially upon those days of the week when corn strengthened in its value. That the products will be more or less influenced by the developments over the grain until they can stand apart from the factor of large hog supplies, goes without saying, while the prospects are highly favorable for a steady large export outlet for the grain with ultimately a beneficial effect upon its prices. Essentially the country is more bullish over the hog products this week than last, and the long side of the stuff has grown considerably for a few days; yet at the same time it is not sufficiently pronounced for much of a turn to higher prices, while possibly reactions may occur as profits are seen from time to time on any moderate turn to better prices. As the outsiders were satisfied with small profits on the short side, there was indicated their conservative temper over trad-

ing, while there has been nothing since to imply that they would change their policy over trading, and while at present leaning to the long side of the position that they will as quickly close out their deals as formerly when profits are shown. There appears, however, to be this much additional strength to the position, that upon small reactions there is more disposition to load up further by these outside speculators with the courage of their convictions of on the whole a more confident position in the near future. There seems to be no reason, however, to expect concerted action for materially better prices this side of the new year, whatever small improvements may take place, while it is natural to suppose on the sentiment over being satisfied with small profits that spilling out of long holdings may take place at any time when profits are seen and to bringing about reactions. The later the delivery the more confidence is expressed over its value, while most of the time this week it has been the January and May deals that have shown most decided improvement. It is probable that within a few days the stocks of the products have not further decreased for the month, whatever falling off had taken place previously, since it is hardly likely that equal to the packing from the recent swine supplies has been taken up, notwithstanding the fact that there has hardly been abatement of export wants. The general statement of the stocks will, however, probably appear in this publication, and perhaps in this column, before the review is closed for the week, while more than usual interest will be attached to it this month in consideration of the large packing and the extensive outlets all around for the products. The belief now is that Europe will show another encouraging statistical statement in indicating that the supplies of lard are going rapidly into consumption, while that the Western stocks will point out an easily controlled situation were the time at hand for a marked improvement. Concerning the large hog supplies this week, and which have materially exceeded those of last year at this time, there is no reason to suppose that the hog supplies of the country are larger than had been counted upon, but only that they are being marketed earlier this year than usual by reason of the unwillingness to hold for fattening in some sections by the cost of grain and a not over abundant supply of it, which we had pointed out as probable in previous reviews, while if this is the exact situation it would mean that the products would get away from the influence of hog supplies earlier this year than usual.

There has been a hastening forward of fancy meats this week to the English markets, and this special business is likely to be kept up until the middle of next month; besides England has been a buyer in a general way of both meats and lard to a full extent. But the most material portion of the export movement has been from Germany. That country has been as prompt as at any time latterly over taking up the offerings here, and perhaps slightly encouraged from the fact that it can get freight room upon a more satisfactory basis through the latter part of December and through January, of which it has engaged rather extensively. The French demand has been more largely for lard, but in a miscellaneous way to Continent countries both meats and lard have been taken up extensively. The home consumptive demands

for meats have been fairly active, with orders from the South and Southwest in very good volume at the West. But in New York there has not been much activity; indeed here it have been possible to sell bellies only at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in prices, although hams and shoulders are unchanged in price from the previous week. The near sources of consumption, those that usually send their orders to New York, have been very slow buyers this week; possibly the severe storm has had something to do with this. The trade here are looking for the new Cuban tariff laws, which are likely to be put out at any time, while building hopes of a very important trading in a few weeks with the West Indies, not only in meats, but in pure and compound lard. The Continent demand for refined lard upon the New York market has been steady of fair volume and not especially brisk.

There is more complaint this week over the weights of the swine than at any time latterly. They comprise a greater number of pigs at many points West and in New York. Aside from the feature alluded to of scarcity of corn in some localities, or at least an indisposition to pay its price for feeding, and which is probably the main reason for the hurrying forward of the hogs, there is no question but that some alarm over a spread of hog cholera in some directions, particularly in Illinois, has hastened the marketing of the swine. The packing is not so large as it would be ordinarily under a corresponding receipt of the hogs.

The deliveries on contracts at Chicago were not large with the close of the month and they were easily taken care of; they amounted to 13,000 bbls. pork, 5,000 tes. lard and 200,000 lb short ribs.

The Chicago shipments last week were 4,527 bbls. pork, 11,754,988 lb lard and 16,527,643 lb meats, against corresponding week last year, 3,410 bbls. pork, 11,363,343 lb lard and 17,124,523 lb meats.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 6,189 bbls. pork, 15,957,651 lb lard and 15,417,014 lb meats; same week last year, 2,245 bbls. pork, 9,812,449 lb lard and 16,152,414 lb meats.

Canned meats are more generally at the advance quoted in our previous review. The exporters are buying to a fair extent, but the home distributions are of the usual moderate order for this time of year. Meanwhile the packers are very busy in adding to their accumulations for the spring trade, as incident to this time of year. Quotations: Corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.15; 2-lb cans, \$2.10; 4-lb cans, \$4; 6-lb cans, \$6.85; 14-lb cans, \$14.75.

In tierced beef there has been very little interest this week from the English shippers, while the market has been hardly sustained, and 50c. lower for barreled beef; a fair home inquiry on a steady market. City extra India mess, in tierces, offered at \$14.50. Barreled at \$8.50@\$9 for mess, \$9@\$10 for packet and \$10.50@\$11 for family.

In beef hams there has been little done, with an easy market and sellers of car lots at \$18.

On Saturday (26th) the large receipts of hogs at the West, or 99,000 head, against 42,000 last year, tended to weaken the market, but the loss for the day was only 2 to 5 points. At Chicago: Pork—November closed at \$7.80 asked; December closed at \$7.75@ \$7.80; January sold at \$9.02@\$9.10, closed \$9.05 bid; May sold at \$9.25@\$9.27, closed at \$9.25. Lard—November closed 4.85; December sold at 4.82@4.87, closed 4.85 asked; January sold at 4.95@5.00, closed 4.95 bid; May sold at 5.07 to 5.15, closed 5.10 bid. Ribs—December closed 4.47 nominal; January sold at 4.57@4.60, closed 4.57; May sold at 4.70@ 4.72, closed at 4.70.

On Monday hog receipts West 109,000 head;

last year 67,000. The products stood up very well against the enormous receipts of swine, and closed at only 2 points decline for the day. At Chicago: Pork—November closed at \$7.77@7.80; December sold at \$7.70 to \$7.77, closed at \$7.77@7.80; January sold at \$8.97 to \$9.05, closed at \$9.02 bid; May sold at \$9.17 to \$9.22, closed \$9.22 bid. Lard—November closed 4.82 nominal; December sold at 4.80@4.82, closed 4.82 bid; January sold at 4.90 to 4.95, closed at 4.95; May sold at 5.05 to 5.10, closed 5.10. Ribs—December sold at 4.42, closed 4.42 bid; January sold at 4.50 to 4.55, closed at 4.55; May sold at 4.65@4.67, closed at 4.67 bid. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.17½. City steam lard sold at 4.90@4.95 for 140 tcs. Refined lard at 5.40 for Continent, 5.75 for South America, 6.85 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3½@4. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.75@8.90, 100 bbls. city family at \$10.50@11; short clear at \$10.50@12.50. Hogs at 4½@5½. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½@5½; 10-lb average ditto, 6@6¼; 14-lb average ditto at 5½.

On Tuesday receipts of hogs West were large again, or fully 119,000 head, against 109,000 last year. The products, however, were well supported, showing some advance through the day, while closing as against the day before 2 lower on November-December pork and 5 higher on January and May ditto, while lard and ribs are 2 points up. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$7.75 nominal; December sold at \$7.75 to \$7.87, closed at \$7.75; January sold at \$9.02 to \$9.12, closed at \$9.07. Lard—November closed 4.85 nominal; December sold at 4.82 to 4.90, closed at 4.85 bid; January sold at 4.95 to 5.00, closed at 4.97; May sold at 5.10 to 5.15, closed at 5.10 to 5.12. Ribs—December sold at 4.42 to 4.45, closed at 4.45 nominal; January sold at 4.57 to 4.60, closed at 4.57; May sold at 4.67 to 4.72, closed at 4.67 to 4.70. In New York, sales of 500 tcs. Western steam at 5.20, for export. City steam sold at 4.90 for 150 tcs., while 500 tcs. city, iron-bound packages, sold for export at 5.25@5.37½. Compound lard at 3½@4. Refined lard at 5.40 for Continent, 5.75 for South American, 6.85 for ditto kegs.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

284-286 Pearl St., New York City.

Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$8.62½@9; 100 bbls. city family mess at \$10.50@11; short clear at \$10.50@12.50. Hogs at 4½@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 2,000 pickled hams at 6¼@7¼; 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½ for 12-lb average, 5½ for 14-lb average, and 6@6¼ for 10-lb average.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West were fully 112,000 head. The products had considerable outside buying and advanced in price, closing at a gain for the day of 2 on December pork and 10 on January and May pork, 5 @7 points on lard and 2 to 7 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—November closed at \$7.77 nominal; December sold at \$7.72 to \$7.85, closed at \$7.77; January sold at \$9.05@9.20, closed at \$9.17; May sold at \$9.27 to \$9.40, closed at \$9.37. Lard—November sold at 4.85@4.90, closed at 4.90 nominal; December sold at 4.85@4.95, closed at 4.90; January sold at 4.97 to 5.07, closed at 5.05; May sold at 5.12 to 5.22, closed at 5.20. Ribs—December sold at 4.42 to 4.52, closed at 4.47; January sold at 4.57 to 4.67, closed at 4.65; May sold at 4.67 to 4.80, closed at 4.77. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.27½. City steam lard sold at 5.00 for 75 tcs. Refined lard at 5.55 for Continent, 5.90 for South America, 7 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3½@4. Of pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$8.75@8.90, city family at \$10.50@11, short clear at \$10.50@12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,800 pickled shoulders at 4.25@4.50, pickled hams at 6¼@7¼, 25,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½ for 12-lb average, 6 for 10-lb average and 5½ for 14-lb average. Hogs at 4½@5½.

On Thursday receipts of hogs West 106,000 head; last year 93,000. The products were strong with light offerings and made an advance. Schwartz, Dupee & Co. were reported to have sold 10,000 bbls. December pork and bought May. Hately bought lard, and Wolff and the Anglo were buyers, while the Chicago Packing Co. sold ribs and lard. The close of the market shows an advance for the day of 10@12 on pork, 10@12 points on lard and 2@5 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December sold at \$7.75 to \$7.90, closed \$7.90; January sold at \$9.15 to \$9.27, closed at \$9.27; May sold at \$9.35@9.47, closed \$9.47. Lard—December sold at 4.85 to 5.00, closed 5.00; January sold at 5.05 to 5.15, closed 5.15; May sold at 5.17 to 5.32, closed at 5.30@5.32. Ribs—December sold at 4.45 to 4.50, closed 4.50 asked; January sold at 4.62 to 4.70, closed 4.67@4.70; May sold at 4.75 to 4.85, closed 4.82 bid. In New York, Western steam lard 5.35; city ditto at 5.00 bid. In city cut meats, sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½@5½ for 12-lb average and 5¼@6 for 10-lb ditto; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4c.; 1,500 pickled hams at 6¼@7¼; mess pork sold at \$8.62½ to \$9 for 150 bbls.; city family ditto sold at \$10.25@10.50.

On Friday the statement of the Chicago stocks appeared and showed a marked decrease in the stock of lard, more than had been looked for, but English packers selling gave an easy early market, after which the offerings were quickly absorbed and reactions took place to stronger prices. But the Fairbank statement of the world's decrease in the supply of lard for the month was disappointing, showing only about 23,000 tcs. less than last month, and caused slight declines. The Chicago stocks were 68,185 bbls. old ('96-'97) pork (Nov. 1, 13,476 bbls.); 55,172 tcs. lard, of which 41,000 tcs. contract grade (Nov. 1, 85,551 tcs., and Dec. 1, '97, 153,323 tcs.); 31,399,198 lb sweet pickled hams (Nov. 1, 22,230,583 lb); 17,623,174 lb short ribs (Nov. 1, 15,596,936 lb); 6,371,933 lb short clear (Nov. 1, 2,562,318 lb).

New York stocks: 11,951 tcs. prime lard, 579 tcs. off-grade ditto, 871 tcs. stearine; total, 13,401 tcs., against 12,320 tcs. Nov. 15; also 13,555 bbls. old and new pork, 14,282 bbls. last month and 12,530 bbls. last year. The close of the market for the products showed declines for the day of 2 points all around. Receipts of hogs West for the day 90,000 head; last year 85,000. At Chicago: Pork sold—December, \$7.80@7.90, closed \$7.87; January at \$9.20@9.30, closed \$9.25 asked; May at \$9.40@9.50, closed \$9.47 asked. Lard—December closed at 4.97 nominal; January sold 5.12 to 5.17, closed 5.12@5.15; May at 5.30@5.32, closed 5.30. Ribs—December sold at 4.42@4.47, closed 4.47; January sold at 4.65@4.67, closed 4.65; May sold at 4.80@4.82, closed 4.77@4.80. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.40; sales of 400 tcs. city for export. Of mess

pork, scales of 100 bbls. at \$8.50@8.9. In cut meats, sales of 200 boxes and 250 tcs. bellies, for export, and 100 boxes backs. Backs quoted 4½ and clear bellies at 5½. No other changes in prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1898. Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 3, 1898, for furnishing such of the following supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York City, during the thirty days, commencing Dec. 15, 1898: Pork, bacon, flour, hard bread, cornmeal, baking powder, baked beans, hominy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes canned, coffee roasted, teas, molasses, syrups and vinegar, salt, candles, canned articles, breakfast bacon, butter, cheese, chocolate, crackers, gelatine, hams, macaroni, oatmeal, pigs feet, prunes, starch, tapioca, spices, flavoring extracts, olive oil, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tobacco, toilet soaps, needles, spool thread, basins, stationery, borax, brushes, chamois skins, combs, matches, handkerchiefs, toilet paper, towels, etc., etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details, see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Dec. 10, 1898," and addressed to Colonel C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

Sealed Proposals.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Chief Commissary, Atlanta, Ga., until 11 o'clock a. m. Dec. 10, 1898, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and fresh mutton called for by the commissaries at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh, Point, Ringgold, Sam Houston, and Camps at Corpus Christi, Eagle Pass and San Antonio, Tex.; Jackson Barracks, Fort St. Philip, La.; Fort Barrancas, Key West Barracks and St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Augusta Arsenal, Fort McPherson and Tybee Island, Ga.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Sullivan's Island, Lands End and Hiltonhead, S. C., during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to undersigned or to Commissary at post bid for. EDWARD E. DRAVO, Colonel, Chief Commissary.



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After careful and exhaustive experiments we offer to the trade our STEAM STUFFER, operated on a principle essentially different from any in the market, embodying all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of those now in use. An examination of the following claims will render this apparent:

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10. EXTRA ATTACHMENT for filling PRESSED HAMS.

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IMPORTANT TO SMALL STOCK BUTCHERS.

Bob Veal Seizures.—"Bob" Pork and "Bob" Lamb.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting and the New York City Board of Health State to "The National Provisioner" Their Position.—Will Act Independent of National Inspection Laws.

In view of the seizure of "bob veal" at Gansevoort Market recently by the inspectors of the New York State Department of Agriculture, and of a possible clash between the State and National authorities over the question of interstate commerce which might be raised later on, or which is already somewhat clouded by the existing decisions as to exporters' original packages, we wrote to the Board of Health of New York City and to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, asking them what position they will take as to veal legally slaughtered and not "bob" in another State, but shipped to New York for exposure and sale, after being duly inspected and tagged by a United States meat inspector at the point of slaughter. We publish below the full and frank replies to our inquiries.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Department of Agriculture.

Charles A. Wieting, Commissioner.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1898.

Editor "The National Provisioner."

Dear Sir—Your communication of the 21st inst. just received. In reply thereto, permit me to say that I believe it is my duty, under the "Bob Veal" law of this State, to stop the sale of all meat for food that comes from calves that are diseased or that are slaughtered under four weeks of age. The decisions on the question of interstate commerce do not affect this case; I think all are relative to original importers' packages. It hardly seems to me that a calf slaughter, that is hog dressed, because he is sent in from another State is an original importer's package, and even if it was, it would seem to me that under the police powers of the State, sale of such meat could be stopped. That is my advice on the matter, and I shall have to assume it is correct until the proper tribunal declares otherwise.

For more definite answer to one of your questions, permit me to say, that any veal found exposed for sale in this State that is from a calf killed under four weeks of age, I shall authorize my agents to seize and dispose of same in accordance with the provision of the so-called "Bob Veal" law. I understand this, and nothing less, to be my duty. Very respectfully yours,

C. A. WIETING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City of New York.

Centre, Elm, White and Franklin Streets,
Borough of Manhattan.

New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

Editor "The National Provisioner."

Dear Sirs—At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Department of Health, held Nov. 23, 1898, your communication of the 21st inst., requesting to be informed what action the Board would take in respect to veal shipped into the City of New York from another State, whose laws did not prohibit the slaughter and sale of veal after it is two weeks old, was received, and the Secretary was directed to refer you to Section 45 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York, which reads as follows:

Section 45. That no calf, pig or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be brought, held or

offered for sale, as such food, in said city, which (being a calf), when killed and dressed, weighs less than forty-five (45) pounds; or (being a pig) was, when killed, not more than five weeks old; or (being a lamb), was, when killed, not more than eight weeks old. Nor shall any meager, sickly, or unwholesome fish, birds, or fowl be brought, held, sold, or offered for sale, as such food, in said city."

And to inform you that any violation of said section will be treated and punished as a misdemeanor, and the offender will be liable to pay a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50).

Very respectfully,

C. GOLDBERMAN,

Secretary pro tem.

The wholesale and the retail butchers may take this as full and fair warning. As the State inspectors are making active war just now the subjoined matter is very vital. The authorities' positions in regard to "bob" lamb and "bob" pork will also be of intense interest to those meat men who spend all of their thought and time on the matter of "bob" veal only. There is profit in "bob" stuff, but it is a dangerous game, and may be expensive in the end; so look out.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Nov. 26, 1898, and since Oct. 29, 1898, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending Nov. 26, 1898.	From Oct. 29, 1898, to date.	Week ending Nov. 27, 1897.	From Oct. 30, 1897, to Nov. 27, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	4,527	22,683	3,410	24,277
Lard, lbs.....	12,820	50,945	18,809	54,242
" bbls.....	4,784	18,866	3,065	9,642
" tanks, lbs.....	84,745	619,806	64,880	568,380
" pkgs.....	76,354	352,038	62,369	247,528
Hams, bbs.....	3,511	18,893	3,711	18,115
" lbs.....	1,827	5,868	1,613	6,672
" bbls.....	361	3,676	1,295	2,872
" pkgs.....	1,765	3,526	858	3,941
" pcs.....	98,161	376,806	60,711	265,791
Sides, bbs.....	8,367	36,311	8,164	41,147
" lbs.....	1,379	3,611	409	2,116
" bbls.....	832	3,064	988	4,582
" pkgs.....	1,416	5,856	1,187	6,978
" pcs.....	114,104	587,434	127,865	672,468
Shoulders, bbs.....	1,267	3,099	810	3,560
" lbs.....	10	33	34	365
" bbls.....	48	208	2,318	1,369
" pcs.....	43	288	285	1,369
Other prod., bbs.....	1,969	12,665	3,571	20,326
" lbs.....	1,315	8,132	1,894	6,108
" bbls.....	324	1,279	431	1,796
" pkgs.....	593	2,448	724	4,385
" lbs.....	12,471	47,119	9,100	46,354

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.....	11,784,988	11,363,342
Hams, lbs.....	4,203,166	4,070,118
Sides, lbs.....	9,941,928	11,168,636
Shoulders, lbs.....	765,487	580,984
Other products, lbs.....	1,617,062	1,304,758

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs.....	49,092,342	43,654,918
Hams, lbs.....	19,168,734	17,027,790
Sides, lbs.....	39,731,367	49,859,968
Shoulders, lbs.....	2,670,360	2,749,474
Other products, lbs.....	7,561,016	6,451,704

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Nov. 26, 1898, and since Oct. 29, as compared with the corresponding time in 1897:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 29, 1898.	Same time, 1897.
Beef, pkgs.....	.....	9	109
Pork, bbls.....	.....	16,182,377	16,012,996
Cut meats, lbs.....	3,658,197	2,420,598	2,144,491
Lard, lbs.....	613,490	.....	.....
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.....	1,453	6,314	5,349
Pork, bbls.....	4,827	22,633	24,277
Cut meats, lbs.....	16,527,643	60,111,467	76,174,966
Lard, lbs.....	11,764,988	49,092,342	43,654,918

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	a 5 05
Prime steam.....	a 5 00
Neutral.....	a 6 1/2
Compound.....	a 4 1/2

STEARINES.

Olco-stearines.....	a 6 1/2
---------------------	---------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	40
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 2.....	25
Olco oil, "Extra".....	23
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	a 7
" Extra.....	45
" No. 1.....	35
Tallow Oil.....	28
" ".....	32

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime.....	a 4
No. 2.....	a 3 1/2
Edible Tallows.....	a 4 1/2

GREASES.

Brown.....	a 2 1/2
Yellow.....	a 2 1/2
White, A.....	a 3 1/2
" B.....	a 3 1/2
Bone.....	a 3 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat.....	1 1/2 a 2
Suet.....	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	19
Orude.....	17
Butter oil, barrels.....	24 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	a 1.60
Hoof meal, per unit.....	a 1.40 a 1.45
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p. c. p. unit.....	1.35
Unground tankage, 18 to 19 p. c. per ton.....	15.75
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	14.50
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton.....	13.25 a 13.50
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton.....	13.00
Ground raw bones.....	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steamed bones.....	18.00 a 19.00

Market firm.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Horns.....	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$41.00 to \$42.00 "
Thigh Bones.....	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	4 1/2 a 5
Pocket Pieces.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins.....	9 1/2 a 10
Spare ribs.....	2 1/2 a 3
Trimming.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Boston Butts.....	3 1/2 a 4
Cheek Meat.....	2 1/2 a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle.....	a 3 1/2
White, clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	a 5

Market easy.

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 90
Lard trowsers.....	a 1 07 1/2

Established 1855.

Rooms 51-55.

MARINER & HOSKINS,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING
...CHEMISTS

No. 81 So. Clark St., CHICAGO.

Analyses of Fertilizers, Preserving Salts, Salt, Borax, Water or anything the composition of which it may be desirable to know

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—November marketing of cattle has not been as large as October by approximately 25,000 and compared with November last year about the same falling off is apparent, the total for the month ended yesterday being 197,000. This increase, compared with October, might be easily accounted for in the dropping out of the range contingent, but the same cannot be said in explanation of the difference between November of this year and last. There is no other explanation for it than is embodied in the simple statement that supplies are 25,000 short. But this shortage has not been felt to the extent of causing an appreciating market. The very choice grades of steers have made some advance and are now quotable around 15 to 25c. higher than a month ago, but, while there have been some sharp and severe fluctuations in the standard, every-day grades of dressed beef, shipping and export steers, closing prices of the month are not notably changed from those current at the opening, and the outlook at this writing is not promising of any material change in the near future, unless it may be noted within a few days on some fancy steers for the holiday trade. There is an apparent abundance of the grades of steers quoted as "medium to good" and it is these that are drawn on for the great bulk of dressed beef shipping and export cattle. Shipping operations fell off 16,000 in November compared with October, and 10,000 compared with November, 1897; this decrease having been largely in exports, and the seaboard trade owing to unfavorable conditions in the English markets.

This week the supply has been running heavy, and while choice steers have been selling readily, the bulk have met rather slow outlet and mid-week prices were 10@15c. lower than a week ago. While very best steers are selling at \$5.60@5.85, the bulk of beefs are going between \$4.60 and \$5.25.

The stocker trade has suffered a severe decline during the month and has dwindled until there is very little call for anything except animals that can be put on feed for the late winter and spring market. All prices in this line are 25@50c. lower than a month ago, so that a very decent bunch of feeders can be put up at around \$4, and choice can be had at \$4.25@4.35. Common to fair stock steers are quoted at \$3.25@3.75, the lowest of the year, and dull sale.

In the butchers' stock line prices held up

pretty well early in the month, but have taken a very positive down turn during the last ten days and show declines of 15@25c. within that time, with medium to good killers and canning stock finding slowest outlet. Milk-ers and springers are \$3@5 per head lower than ten days ago and dull sale, except for choice. Veal calves not plentiful, and holding about steady.

HOGS.—The November supply of hogs at this point rounds out 910,000, showing an increase of 138,000 over October and 93,000 above figures for November of last year. While in number the marketing has been large, it is worthy of mention that in pounds of pork and lard the increase does not appear proportional, as the average weight of hogs will show a falling off of about 17 lbs. per head compared with November last year, when the weight was 252 lbs.

During the month there has been a settling off in prices of around 15@20c. per cwt., but the market seems to have struck a healthy basis with prices ranging at \$3.30@3.40 for general run of hogs as they come from the country. These prices are apparently satisfactory to the packers, else there is no reason why they should not have forced prices off to little above a \$3 basis this week. Instead, they have been active buyers, with competition among themselves sufficient to give the market a strong turn on middle days of the week when supplies were liberal here and fairly breaking records at outside Western packing centers. Eastern shippers are showing a little more activity than for a few weeks past, but their operations are still so small as to scarcely constitute a market feature. The quality shows some improvement, but weight is rather light. The outlook favors liberal receipts and not much change from present basis of prices.

SHEEP.—November receipts of sheep were 296,000 and indicate a decrease of 47,000 compared with October, but are about 16,000 over October receipts last year. The market became badly demoralized during middle weeks of the month owing to continued heavy marketing, prices were forced off severely and while there has been a better turn within the last ten days, the recovery has not been complete. In fact, early days of this week saw a big slice of recent advances wiped out. Nevertheless the market is considered as in a fair way of working into a healthy condition again at between \$4 and \$4.50 for good to choice muttons and \$5@5.50 for fat lambs.

* J. W. Nichols, W. M. Woods, E. G. Yowell and J. F. Yowell have incorporated the Iowa and Illinois Live Stock Company, at Kansas City, Mo., with a capital of \$60,000.

Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions have held their own well for the last week, showing to-day (Wednesday), a slight upward tone. The market has been narrow the greater part of the time, advancing and receding more or less with coarse grains. There was a slight break on Monday when the enormous hog receipts of 71,000 were received at the yards. But in spite of these enormous arrivals and a decline of 10c. in the prices of live hogs, provisions almost held their own. There is a decidedly strong undertone to the market. Consumers are taking the cash stuff readily, shipments for last week being 16,528,000 lbs., against 17,125,000 lbs. last year. Shipments of lard for last week were 11,754,000, against 11,363,000 lbs. last year. Estimates on stocks for the first of the month indicated a decrease of 7,000 barrels of old pork, 8,000 barrels of regular pork, 19,000 tcs. of lard and 2,000,000 lbs. of ribs. The stock of ribs is estimated at 13,500,000 lbs.; lard, 65,000 tcs.; regular pork, 63,000 barrels, and old pork, 6,000 barrels. One feature of the market is the steadily increasing inquiry from outsiders; more speculation is shown in the trade now than has been the case for a very considerable time. As stated above, there have been very large receipts of hogs, but notwithstanding this fact, the market has not receded to any extent, and it seems hardly possible that hogs can keep on coming in such tremendous volume, even though Chicago be the best hog market in the country at the present time. Those who buy on the little dips cannot very well lose money, and if there be any choice it is more than probable that lard will be the best thing to buy, more especially as this is the idea of some of the wisest heads in the trade.

It is quite certain that Charles H. Hulburd will refuse to stand as a presidential candidate in the Board of Trade election. Business engagements, it is said, will make it impossible for him to give the time which the office requires. Those who petitioned him to make the race are now casting about for a new candidate. So far no new name has been settled upon. It is certain that Vice-President Lyon will head the regular ticket. There seems to be less interest in Board of Trade politics than there was a few weeks ago.

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HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

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but is also so much more that we will send you a sample can, and guarantee that the belts will stop slipping; the power will be permanently increased; the belts can be run slack; and the leather will become as soft as calfskin, also absolutely water-proof.

We will further agree, that the increased power (in a fair sized plant) will earn the cost of the sample can EVERY MONTH.

This applies to leather, rubber, cotton or rope, and to GREASY or OILY BELTS.

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CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80	
January... 9.01½	9.07½	9.02½	9.05	
May... 9.25	9.27½	9.25	9.25	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.87½	4.87½	4.82½	4.85	
January... 4.97½	5.00	4.95	4.95	
May... 5.12½	5.15	5.07½	5.10	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.60	4.62½	4.57½	4.57½	
January... 4.72½	4.72½	4.70	4.70	

MONDAY, NOV. 28.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.75	7.77½-80	7.70	7.77½-80	
January... 9.00	9.05	8.97½	9.02½	
May... 9.20	9.22½	9.17½	9.22½	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.80	4.82½	4.77½	4.82½	
January... 4.90	4.95	4.90	4.95	
May... 5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.42½	4.45	4.42½	4.45	
January... 4.50	4.55	4.50	4.55	
May... 4.67½	4.67½	4.65	4.67½	

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.75	7.87½	7.75	7.75	
January... 9.02½	9.12½	9.02½	9.07½	
May... 9.22½	9.32½	9.22½	9.27½	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.82½	4.90	4.82½	4.85	
January... 4.95	5.00	4.95	4.97½	
May... 5.10	5.15	5.10	5.12½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.42½	4.45	4.42½	4.45	
January... 4.55	4.60	4.57½	4.57½	
May... 4.67½	4.72½	4.6½	4.70	

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.75	7.85	7.72½	7.77½	
January... 9.20	9.05	9.20	9.1½	
May... 9.27½	9.42½	9.25	9.37½	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.85	4.95	4.85	4.90	
January... 4.97½	5.0½	4.97½	5.05	
May... 5.12½	5.22½	5.10	5.20	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.42½	4.50	4.32½	4.47½	
January... 4.60	4.67½	4.55	4.65	
May... 4.72½	4.82½	4.6½	4.77½	

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.75	7.90	7.75	7.90	
January... 9.15	9.27½	9.15	9.27½	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.85	5.00	4.85	5.00	
January... 5.05	5.15	5.05	5.15	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.45	4.50	4.40	4.50	
January... 4.60	4.70	4.60	4.67½	

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.				
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
December... 7.80	7.90	7.80	7.87½	
January... 9.22½	9.30	9.20	9.25	
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
December... 4.97½	4.97½	4.97½	4.97½	
January... 5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.12½	
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December... 4.42½	4.47½	4.42½	4.47½	
January... 4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65	

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Last Saturday's hog receipts, 41,528, was the largest for any Saturday this year. On Saturday, Oct. 22, the receipts were 39,987.

On Monday, Armour & Co. bought 17,538 hogs. One day in 1879 they purchased 18,600, being the largest day's buying on record.

Thus far this year Omaha received 768,000 cattle, 1,798,000 hogs, and 1,050,000 sheep, or an increase of 1,500 cattle, 357,000 hogs and 475,000 sheep as compared with a year ago.

Only 5,088 cars of live stock were received last week, against 5,597 the preceding week and 5,410 the corresponding week last year. Only 822 cars of live stock were shipped from here last week.

On Monday hogs sold at the lowest of the year, the bulk going at \$3.30@3.35. Packing droves averaging 280 and 315 lbs. cost \$3.32 @3.35; 174 and 180 lbs., \$3.31@3.32, and 240 lbs. butchers' \$3.37.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 12,233; hogs, 10,352, and sheep, 5,902, against 14,808 cattle, 8,660 hogs, 17,195 sheep, the previous week, and 12,396 cattle, 29,700 hogs, 7,123 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

The Chicago hog market still leads all others, and for a greater part of the time hogs have been selling higher here than in any of the Eastern markets, except lightweights, which still command the best prices East.

The hogs received here last week averaged 235 lbs., against 233 lbs. the preceding week, 231 lbs. two weeks earlier, 227 lbs. three weeks earlier, 236 lbs. during October, 1898; 259 lbs. a year ago, 248 lbs. two years ago, 241 lbs. three years ago, and 235 lbs. four years ago.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 38,847; hogs, 205,146, and sheep, 42,848, against 43,164 cattle, 203,742 hogs, 78,032 sheep, the previous week; 40,553 cattle, 194,597 hogs, and 39,481 sheep the corresponding week of 1897; 42,390 cattle, 113,765 hogs and 47,935 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Omaha received 20,000 hogs last Saturday, being within a few hundred head of the largest day's receipts on record for that market. The four leading Western markets received 80,000, against 39,000 the week previous and 34,000 the corresponding Saturday a year ago. Chicago alone received 41,000, the third largest Saturday receipts on record.

Chicago packers slaughtered 203,600 hogs last week, against 207,300 the previous week, 161,000 a year ago, and 78,400 two years ago. Armour packed 46,500; Anglo-American, 20,700; Boyd & Lunham, 10,400; Chicago, 17,500; Continental, 16,400; Hammond, 5,800; International, 17,200; Lipton, 9,900; Morris, 11,300; Swift, 29,900; Viles & Robbins, 9,000, and city butchers, 9,000.

Receipts of hogs on Monday were 11,000, against 39,355 the previous Monday and 36,157 the corresponding Monday last year. This being the highest market in the country, hogs are coming here from all directions, great numbers being diverted from going to Buffalo, Pittsburg and other Eastern markets, and coming here instead. The biggest receipts on record were on Feb. 11, 1895, when they were 74,551.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Mr. W. W. Michener, of the firm of packers of Michener Bros. & Co., leaves Chicago on Dec. 6, for an extended trip to California for his health.

Mr. George W. Stone, the well-known provision broker, is back again on 'Change after a couple of weeks' absence necessitated by his having had to undergo a surgical operation.

Harry N. Farnum, a son of Albert H. Farnum, is to represent Armour & Co., on the

floor as assistant of Mr. Huffman. Young Farnum has been with Armour & Co. since he left Yale. His name is now posted for membership.

Mr. B. Frank Howard, of Howard, Bartels & Co., publishers of the well-known Board of Trade circular, on Wednesday completed 36 years as a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. During the day he was the recipient of many congratulations.

The official programme of recommendations and resolutions to be considered by the National Board of Trade at its forthcoming annual gathering in this city has just been issued, and a glance at the list of subjects to be discussed is sufficient to show that none of the vital commercial problems of the day has been overlooked by the committee. A few of the broad topics slated for consideration are: The American Inter-oceanic Canal, Mississippi River and its outlets, interstate commercial law, irrigation, parcels post system, reciprocal trade relations, postal savings banks, war revenue law, control of the Philippine Islands, American merchant marine, mixed flour, monetary legislation, Nicaragua Canal, national freight classification, protection of forests, local letter mail rate, Loud postal bill, navigating naval reserves, 1-cent letter postage, beet sugar industry, department of commerce and industries, banking and currency, court of arbitration, consular service, control of monopolies, extension of American trade, express companies as common carriers; international parcels, post and postage stamps, pooling by railroads and the trade-mark law. In addition to these general subjects the meeting will discuss a number of special resolutions to be introduced by representatives of the Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organizations in different cities.

Answers to Correspondents.

EMPORIA writes: "If milk shows the fat to be less than 3 per cent., can't I claim that it is skimmed or watered?"

Not from that fact alone. Milk from the Holstein breed of cows frequently has less than 3 per cent. of fat, and yet the milk is neither skimmed nor watered. There are other things to be taken in conjunction with the fat percentage before a sample can be pronounced adulterated on that single basis, for example, the total solids, ash, etc. Would like to hear further from you about this.

ALEX. B.—Before you treat your tallow oil to make it acidless, be sure that you will not have too great a shrinkage. Make a test for free fatty acids in your tallow oil, and if the percentage is too high, would not advise its treatment.

* There was a pleasant surprise in store for the stockholders of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Abattoir Company when they assembled last week to attend the annual meeting and election of directors. The first dividend in the five years' history of the concern was declared—3 per cent. for the half-year just ended, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The old directors were all re-elected, as follows: Michael Ryan, Matthew Ryan, Richard Ryan, H. Loewenstein, Joseph Phierster, Talton Embry, L. Rabenstein, Moses Marienthal, Daniel W. Loewenstein and Charles R. Hubbard. The directors organized by re-electing General M. Ryan, president; H. Loewenstein, vice-president; Richard Ryan, treasurer, and Charles R. Hubbard, secretary.

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The best known syrup for curing. This
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A Protest of American Packers Against Another German Restriction.

A meeting of more than ordinary moment was held in the office of the German-American Provision Co., Chicago, on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was called by Mr. Epstein, president of the German-American Provision Co., who had requested every packer in Chicago, who exported sausage to Germany, to be present, to take some action, in view of the possibility, as announced in "The National Provisioner" of last week, that the German government would prohibit the importation of American sausage into Germany.

There were present representatives from Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Nelson, Morris & Co., Anglo-American Provision Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, Viles & Robbins, the German-American Provision Co., T. J. Lipton Co., and the International Packing Co. After some discussion the following protest was drawn up and signed by every packer present and forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1898.

Hon. Jas. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Respected Sir:—We, the undersigned, packers and exporters of Chicago, Ill., respectfully represent that we have information that the agrarian party of Germany, are going to have introduced at the next session of the Reichstag, a bill prohibiting the importation into Germany of American sausage, and that our Government, in order to appease that element of Germany, will make no objection to the adoption of such a measure by the Reichstag.

It is a well-known fact that by a law passed by the German Government in the year 1891, repealing a previous law prohibiting the importation into Germany of American hog products, it gave to the discretion of the municipalities, the right to reinspect such hog products, except sausage, doubtless then recognizing the fact that the microscopical inspection of this country was equal to and as conscientiously enforced as inspection in Germany, and that our sausage, fully cured and smoked, was as safe and reliable as their own manufacture, the truth of which assertion will be supported by Dr. Stiles, of this country, and Professor Virchow, of Berlin, and other reliable authorities.

A further proof of this, is the fact that not a single case has been reported, in which a person has become injuriously affected from eating American sausage, either in Germany or any other country, which is the strongest evidence that such a measure cannot be adopted in Germany as a sanitary precaution, but only for other unsupported reasons.

Very large quantities of American sausage are now exported yearly to Germany, and

the demand is continually increasing, and while we know that sausage is only a comparatively small portion of the hog products which we export to that country, we are convinced that by conceding or quietly submitting to the act proposed to be introduced, however insignificant the result might appear, it will actuate Germany all the more, to enact from time to time prohibitory laws, until our hog products will be finally excluded from that country, and not only feeling assured of that fact, but knowing that there is no foundation for such a course, we respectfully ask that our Government most vehemently protest against the proposed introduction of a law prohibiting the importation of American sausage, or should such an act be introduced, to oppose its passage. Respectfully,

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.
ARMOUR & COMPANY,
SWIFT AND COMPANY,
NELSON MORRIS & CO.,
VILES & ROBBINS,
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.,
T. J. LIPTON CO.,
GERMAN-AMERICAN PROV. CO.,
INTERNATIONAL PACKING CO.,
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY.

It was also agreed upon by those at the meeting that even if this question of absolute prohibition of American sausage being imported into Germany should not come to pass, American manufacturers of sausages, should be most particular to send nothing but the very best grade of goods to that country. If, however, the German Government did pass this law then every influence that the packers could bring to bear on Washington would be used to secure the passage of a bill through our Congress to retaliate on Germany for her action. There is no question as to what the result would be, for Germany needs our hog products very much more than we need anything she produces, and therefore she would in the long run, be greatly the loser.

Mr. Epstein, who goes to Germany twice every year, and who, therefore, is very closely in touch with all that concerns Germany's action against American hog products, stated to a representative of "The National Provisioner" that he believes this matter originally started with an association of American importers in Germany, who evidently thought, on the old plea of using a sprat to catch a mackerel, that if they allowed Germany to prohibit one special article, the other products would be admitted, for this would be a sop to the agrarian party, and the German Government would take it as such and be glad to modify that party so easily. Germany cannot afford to prohibit American importations of hog product; first, because by so doing she would lose a very large revenue, and, second, the laboring classes in Germany absolutely need the stuff exported by this country. "Everybody will bear me out," he said, "that if we quietly submit to allowing Germany to pass such a bill as is proposed.

would only be the thin end of the wedge and would end very shortly in the absolute prohibition of the importation of all American hog products into Germany. The United States Government cannot be too watchful in this matter; they must fight this proposed bill of Germany, using every endeavor to prevent its passage; if they do not they will permit a hardship to be put upon the American packers, a hardship which would cause a loss which is almost inestimable."

This petition will naturally be of immense weight with the Government at Washington, representing, as it does, millions of invested capital, and the petitioners being the representatives of the most important industry of this country. The sausage-makers throughout the country should now telegraph their support and authorize the Chicago manufacturers to add their names also to the protest.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam has been very strong and has advanced to 42 florins for choice brands on account of the Christmas demand from bakers and confectioners. Neutral lard, however, has been dull and neglected at 37½ florins.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Nov. 26. Modoc sold at 41 florins.
" 26. Swift Extra sold at 41 florins.
" 26. Morris Extra sold at 41 florins.
" 26. Harrison sold at 41 florins.
" 26. Supreme Extra sold at 40 florins.
Sales this week, 1,800 tcs.
Stocks to day, 1,750 tcs.
" 28. Modoc sold at 41 florins.
" 28. Eastman Extra sold at 41 florins.
" 28. Calumet sold at 41 florins.
" 28. Harrison sold at 41 florins.
500 tcs. sold.
" 30. Modoc sold at 42 florins.
" 30. Calumet sold at 42 florins.
" 30. Harrison sold at 42 florins.
" 30. Englewood sold at 37 florins.
260 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Nov. 28. Per Stmr. Spaarndam—Eastman, 328; United, 241; Stern, 190; S. & S., 298; Martin, 190; Armour & Co., 70; Armour P. Co., 45; Swift, 65. Total, 1,299 tcs.
Nov. 29. Per Stmr. Venango from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 350; Swift, 195; Morris, 475; Martin, 72. Total, 1,092 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Nov. 28. Per Stmr. Spaarndam—Swift, 125; Friedman, 260. Total, 385 tcs.
Nov. 29. Per Stmr. Venango from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 509; Swift, 95; Kingan, 70; Morris, 240. Total, 845 tcs.

Liverpool Stocks.

	Dec. 1, 1898.	Nov. 1, 1898.
Bacon, boxes.....	9,100	13,600
Hams, boxes.....	3,900	4,300
Shoulders, boxes.....	4,600	5,800
Cheese, boxes.....	69,400	83,000
Butter, packages.....	7,600	9,100
Lard, tierces.....	42,000	46,000

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That "he can always tell Rhine wine from vinegar by the label on the bottle."

The clothes a man wears may label him to be the real thing.

And yet, as Sam Jones says, "you don't have to bore into him an inch to find dog."

Nevertheless, a wrapper and label is to a piece of meat what an overcoat and necktie is to a man.

Dress up your goods in attractive style, keep out the flies, preserve the qualities and retain the moisture.

We exist to lend you a helping hand in this particular.

WEST CARROLLTON
PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.,
Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Receipts live stock markets for past week:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	32,653	67,550	10,050
Same week 1897	43,639	75,899	16,916
Same week 1896	45,643	49,071	22,020
Same week 1895	31,288	54,220	8,621
Chicago	39,100	204,100	41,600
St. Louis	12,200	42,200	5,800
Omaha	11,100	46,900	9,500
Kansas City	32,700	67,600	10,100
Total for week	95,100	360,600	67,000
Previous week	116,300	380,400	115,100
Same week 1897	116,700	321,600	83,100
Same week 1896	113,800	207,500	91,400

Kansas City packers slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	5,240	27,798	2,537
Swift and Company	5,965	13,949	1,459
Schwartzschild & Co.	4,814	2,436	528
Jacob Dold Pkg. Co.	524	6,211	272
Geo. Fowler, Son & Co.	127	11,543	...
Total	17,139	62,363	4,887
Previous week	18,908	75,254	6,457
Same week 1897	19,969	69,800	9,260

CATTLE.—There are entirely too many half fed cattle coming to the market and of the arrivals the larger part of the bulk such as the packers cannot use to advantage. In the receipts of the past week comparatively few well finished cattle offered. The highest price paid for the week was \$5.25 for well finished animals. For the first three days of the week prices were very firm, but after Thanksgiving the market settled down to a very dead and lifeless one, and while a few well finished cattle of 1,358 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.10, yet there was surely a decline of all grades of cattle from 15¢@30¢, per 100 lbs. Cows and heifers, unless they were well finished, were dull and lower. Cattle of a grade which were purchased at the end of the week for \$4.75 at the commencement of the week sold at \$5.00. Cows of 1,260 lbs. average sold at \$3.60. Some heifers 1,070 lbs. average as high as \$4.00. Bulls of 1,210 lbs. average, \$3.50. Fed Texas steers, 1,078 lbs. average sold at \$4.10. Cows of 789 lbs. average at \$3.25. Western steers, 1,200 lbs. average, sold at \$4.85. Western cows, 787 lbs. average, \$3.00. Western bulls of 1,020 lbs. average, sold \$2.25. Some well finished Colorado of 1,356 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.95. Some Colorado cows, 1,090 pounds average, \$3.30. Some Colorado heifers, 900 lbs. average, \$4.00. Not many cattle in the Quarantine Division. Some 895 lbs. average steers sold at \$3.10. Some 660 lbs. average cows, \$2.40, and even some of the offerings sold as low as \$2.20. During the week the stockers and feeders were not in much demand; it was a slow, heavy and dragging market, with the exception of the very best grades, which were fairly steady. Shipments were very small, only 12,131 head went back to the country the past week, or 388 cars,

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against 635 cars for the previous week, and 625 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. The cattle market this week opened in no better shape. On Monday the arrivals, 10,837; on Tuesday the arrivals, 12,535; on Wednesday the arrivals 8,730. And yet with these receipts of cattle there were no good export cattle offered. The best grade offered of 1,313 lbs. average sold at \$4.95. Some cows of 1,175 lbs. average sold at \$3.50. Some heifers of 751 lbs. average, \$4.10. Bulls of 1,156 lbs. average, sold at \$3.25. There is a pretty good demand at present for export bulls, ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.25. Some fed Texas steers, 1,123 lbs. average, sold at \$4.30. Cows, 1,047 lbs. average, \$3.25, and bulls of light average, 715 lbs., at \$3.15. Western steers, 1,316 lbs. average, well finished, sold as high as \$4.90, but quite a number of 1,340 lbs. average sold at \$4.50. A few Western cows of 1,320 lbs. average sold at \$3.10. Some Western bulls of 440, at \$3.25. Very few cattle now coming into the Texas or Quarantine Division. A bunch of 237, pretty well finished steers, 1,065 lbs. average, sold at \$4.00. A bunch of 178, of 1,053 lbs. average, sold at \$3.90. A few good cows, 1,140 lbs. average, sold at \$3.15. Heifers, 1,060 lbs. average, sold at \$3.90. 1,230 lbs. average bulls, \$2.35. The general bulk of the cattle arriving this week are both of the half fed and feeder grades. The market is very much depressed on feeders. The feeding trade will be apt to be slow for some little time to come on account of the distrust in financial circles as to cattle paper. The late flight and exposure of a High Flyer in cattle purchasing (who generally attended cattle conventions with his own brass band), have put a damper on things in general. To say the least of it, the failure is a very bad one, but, to be sure, it will soon cease to be a nine days' wonder, and things will resume their wonted course; but there is no doubt from this on cattle men will be a great deal more cautious in taking paper in place of their cattle; and financiers who heretofore looked on cattle paper as gilt edge will closely scrutinize it. This may act as a hardship for a very short time on honest men, but the whole thing will soon be forgotten. The absence of purchasers of stockers and feeders from the market at present writing is very noticeable.

HOGS.—Last week's hog market closed at a very low point; in fact, the lowest point for the season. Thursday top hogs closed at \$3.57½; on Friday, \$3.50; but on Saturday they scored \$3.40—5¢, lower than for corresponding week one year ago, when the top prices closed \$3.45. The bulk stood Thursday, \$3.40@3.50; but on Saturday they closed at \$3.20@3.35. Heavy hogs ranged from \$3.20@3.40. A good packing hog closed at \$3.25@3.30. Pigs of desirable quality closed at \$2.90@3.10. During the week outside shippers received 4,257. This week opened with "a world of hogs" in all the markets. On Monday, 11,836 head; Tuesday, 26,041; Wednesday, 22,730 head. Monday's market closed at \$3.37½ for tops, with the bulk \$3.20@3.30; heavies, \$3.25@3.35; medium packing, \$3.20@3.37½; light assortment, \$3.25@3.35; with pigs, \$2.90@3.00. With the large receipts of Tuesday the packers thought easily at least 10¢ should be taken off, but they could not maintain this policy. Heavy hogs were helped out by the demand from Mexico, and all good, fancy hogs sold from \$3.25@3.35. The tops stood \$3.35, with the bulk \$3.15@3.30; medium packing, \$3.15@3.30. Wednesday, though the receipts were not so large, still there was no diminution of the demand of the packers for goods. Omaha purchasers were also acting freely on the market. The decline was almost unperceptible for the day, so that tops stood at \$3.35, with bulk \$3.12½@3.30½. Heavy hogs still maintained \$3.25@3.35. Desirable pigs still stood \$2.80@3.00. The outlook is for plenty of hogs, but the packers seem very anxious for them. Yesterday selling was the lowest price reached this season. Last January the bulk sold \$3.35@ \$3.47½. In May they stood \$3.75@3.95, and to-day they stand \$3.15@3.35.

SHEEP.—Sheep during the past week were in good supply and prices fairly steady. Some 90 lbs. average lambs sold as high as \$5.30. A hundred Western lambs of 89 lbs. average sold at \$5.25. Some Western sheep of 112 lbs. average sold at \$4.10. A small bunch of Louisiana feeders sold pretty low, 242 of 75 lbs. average, \$2.50. This week the receipts a little larger: Monday, 3,109; Tuesday, 4,217; Wednesday, 3,450. The market so far this week is active. A bunch of 482 New Mexican lambs of 70 lbs. average sold as high as \$5, which is counted pretty good at the present market. Some 525 Texas of 81 lbs. average sold at \$4.00. A bunch of 476 Western lambs of 66 lbs. average, sold at \$4.75. A bunch of New Mexican sheep of 101 lbs. average sold at \$4.00.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The New York State Sheep Breeders' Association will meet in Rochester Dec. 13-14.

* Jacob N. Gray has been appointed by the Mayor of Boston, Mass., a weigher of beef for the term ending April 30, 1899.

* A cattleman at Little Rock, Ark., is authority for the statement that 12,000 head of cattle are being fed on cottonseed hulls and meal at the oil mills on both sides of the river at Little Rock. Most of the cattle are from Indian Territory.

* The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. has issued a circular to its stockholders announcing an increase in the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, as authorized by a resolution passed several years ago. The money will be used in increasing the business.

* The death of Alexander Sherman, of Newark, N. Y., is announced. He was 83 years of age. Mr. Sherman was one of the oldest residents of the county, an influential citizen, and at one time was engaged in the cattle business, purchasing cattle in the West and driving them to Eastern markets.

* Every effort is being made to secure some packer to take the plant at Sioux City formerly occupied by the Silberhorn Packing Co. It was understood the Credits Commutation Co., which is the owner of the local stockyards, is figuring with a number of men, and it is thought that ere long its efforts will bear fruit.

* The two carloads of Canadian cattle which were seized by the Customs authorities, as noted in this paper, were sold at auction at the stockyards in Buffalo, by Collector of Customs Henry W. Brendel. There were 86 head of cattle in all. One lot of 46 was sold to William Howard, of Ohio, at \$4.30 per hundredweight, and the 40 remaining cattle were sold to H. W. Taylor, of Philadelphia, at \$4.21 per hundredweight. The 86 head brought a total of \$3,227.83.

* Supplemental to renewed trade with the Island of Cuba, a party of representatives of leading manufacturing concerns of Chicago will visit the six leading cities of Cuba, to examine existing business concerns with a view to extending credits, look into the condition of banks, and make a thorough study of industrial conditions throughout the island. The members include Mr. Shesire, of the Cudahy Packing Co., and a representative of the Edward P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee.

* At the annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Chicago, Mr. K. B. Armour was chosen president and Mr. T. F. B. Sotham vice-president. Among the important items of business transacted was an appropriation of \$2,400 carrying \$260 in special premiums for Hereford cattle at each of the following State fairs: Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, West Virginia and the St. Louis (Mo) fair.

* Among the signers to the petition from the Havana Chamber of Commerce, representing American interests in Havana, to the various boards of trade in the United States, protesting against the application made to Washington by the Spanish interests for an extension of thirty, making sixty days in all, of the present customs tariff, are A. S. Green, of the Hammond Packing Co. and the G. H. Hammond Co., and representatives of the Armour Packing Co., and the North Packing & Provision Co.

* The fight for business between the Cleveland (O.) Union Stockyards Co. and the new concern, the Farmers' & Drovers' Stockyards Company, is still on, with no signs of a truce or settlement in sight. The officials of both companies declare that it is to be a fight to the finish—a survival of the fittest. The same prices are in vogue as for the last month.

The Cleveland Union Stockyards Co. charges commission men \$1.50 a deck, or \$3 for a double-decked car. The rival company charges commission men 50 cents a deck, or \$1 a car. It is said these prices will not be further decreased.

* What is said to be the champion Hereford show calf of the United States was sold in Kansas City recently for \$1,400. The calf is just about a year old, his name is Hesiod L., he was bred by James A. Funkhouser, and was sold at the fancy price named to J. M. Curtice, of Kansas City. As Mr. Funkhouser said, "Selling a calf for \$1,400 beats raising 20-cent corn all hollow." At the auction sale at the stockyards a total of 51 Herefords were sold at an average price of \$305. The animals sold were a portion of 100 offered by James A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, and Gudgeon & Simpson, of Independence.

* The Bureau of Animal Industry at South Omaha is doing more work now than at any previous time. There are 84 people employed, and all are kept busy. Inspector Don C. Ayer said that the amount of exportation increases, and there are now 30 microscopists at work. There were over 1,500,000 pounds of pork exported by the various packing establishments during the month of October. This would represent over 20,000 hogs. They went to five foreign countries—Germany, France, Spain, Austria and Denmark—these countries demanding that all meats pass microscopical inspection by the United States Government.

* Charles R. Rusby, the representative of the Armour Packing Co. in Cape Town, South Africa, was at the Midland Hotel, in Kansas City, for a few days after his return from that far-off place. Mr. Rusby was in Kansas City a year ago, but he returned to Africa, arriving there Jan. 1. "During the year," he said, "I have covered my regular territory, 1,500 miles by steamer up the coast and about the same distance in the interior. I traveled overland by train and bullock wagons. My business was, of course, to introduce the products of the Armour Packing Co. Business has been excellent during the past year—about double that of 1897."

* Mr. Walter Müller, one of the managers of the large stock company of C. & G. Müller

in Rixdorf, Berlin and Stettin, manufacturers of edible fat products and importers of lard and beef and pork products of all kinds, cottonseed oil and choice tallow from the United States into Germany, came to this country for the purpose of studying the great American industry and of extending his business connections. He has been a welcome visitor in the office of "The National Provisioner," where he asked for and received a good deal of information, which we hope will be of use to him on his extended trip through the United States, which he is about to undertake. It is gratifying to the American trade and its prospects in Germany to know that recently quite a number of intelligent foreigners have come to the United States, and it is equally gratifying to "The National Provisioner" that they all have called at its offices for the purpose of being assisted, which is always done with pleasure.

* A. E. de Rieles, member of the committee on general arrangements for the National Live Stock Convention, to be held in Denver in January next, has left as a special envoy of the committee to the Mexican Government. He bears handsomely embossed invitations to President Porfirio Diaz and the members of his cabinet, inviting them to be present at the convention. He will also present invitations of a like character to the governors of several of the States in Northern Mexico. Before Mr. de Rieles' return he will visit some of the famous old haciendas of Mexico and Southern California, and engage a number of the most ferocious bulls and wicked horses that can be found for the tournament which will be held at one of the parks during convention week. Mr. de Rieles will be absent from Denver about a month. Invitations of a similar character will be sent by the committee to President McKinley and his Cabinet, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and the members of his Cabinet. Canada had several representatives present at the last convention, and there seems to be but little doubt that this number will be greatly increased at the next one.

A Valuable Receipt.

A valuable receipt for keeping all kinds of fresh sausage from souring and getting mouldy and slimy will be sent free of charge to any one addressing B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.***



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Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
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OUR GREATEST COMPETITOR.

(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

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No. 1.

Australia is an island. It is also a continent. These two ideas are hardly reconciled until it is told that the area of the country is 3,200,000 square miles—bigger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska—and capable of supporting 100,000,000 people easily on its natural resources, without being crowded. There are less than 4,000,000 inhabitants in this vast area, which is already the biggest sheep producer in the world and one of the biggest in the world's production of gold, silver and other ores. Expansive as are the many possibilities of the country, our chief purpose here is to deal with Australia as a meat and a provision producer, and a competitor for that trade.

Without going into the history of the early introduction of sheep and cattle upon the stations or squattages, and into the pioneer troubles of the first squatters and their immediate successors with drouths and the aborigines, who preferred human flesh to mutton chops or porterhouse steaks, I will say that to-day, with the flocks at a lower ebb than ever before during the last decade, and with the herds in a more distressed state for water and provender than for years, Australia—and that does not include Tasmania nor New Zealand—is the most dangerous rival the United States has in the refrigerated and canned meat trade.

It is dangerous for two chief reasons, viz., the intelligent and aggressive commercial enterprise of the people, and the perennial natural richness of the tropical and semi-tropical soils of the whole vast territory of the country. The two serious drawbacks to all of this are the long sea distances to the outside world and the severe interior drouths which famish and starve both animal and vegetable life. In the midst of these troubles and to reap some return for the rodent invasion, Australia, since 1889, by force of unpleasant circumstances injected a new commodity into the shipping list by creating a trade in chilled rabbit carcasses and dried rabbit skins, as a result of the dreadful rabbit plague which has devastated and now practically owns the pastoral country from Brewarrina, on the Darling River, to Mildura, on the Murray, a distance of 1,500 miles by water, about 800 miles by land, and from far out on the Barroon in Queensland, to Hay, beyond the Lachlan in New South Wales, a distance of nearly 500 miles; approximately an area of between 350,000 and 400,000 square miles.

DROUTHS AND RABBITS.

Drouths and the rabbits struck New South Wales when the colony had about 75,000,000 sheep. The flocks could not resist the two invaders, and died to such an extent that in 1898 the flocks had lost nearly 20,000,000 head. These grassless plains have a subsoil seventeen feet deep, with streams of artesian water flowing through the earth at a depth of 800 to 2,000 feet beneath the surface.

The writer was sent into this devastated district as the special commissioner of a ten million dollar newspaper, and as a special private representative of a Minister of the Crown to look into and investigate the whole conditions and troubles of these outlying districts, and to report upon this plague of rabbits. In the snug river steamer Pilot, the country from Brewarrina to Wilcannia was carefully investigated. From Wilcannia to Wentworth the work was carried on from another river craft. The territory on each side was visited by the convenience of a government overland "mail schooner," or, it was reached by camel or by the slower and poorer contrivance of pack animals. With this state-

ment, what follows may be accepted as the facts from the field.

When the American packer looks the Australian rabbit question squarely in the face, and then reverses his prospect to the hordes of unfed Europe, he will cease to look upon it with the eye of sympathy as a domestic plague afflicting the vast territory of a kindred race, but he will see its serious trade aspect as it rises before him, and he will be forced to figure upon the measure of its influence as a competitor in future business. Trade is experimental. The fact is that the rabbit plague is upon Australia. It is fixed and vast. To the Australian it is now mostly a question of rabbit versus sheep. It is, at present in the antipodes, a meat question concerning grass. The rabbit seems to have answered the question more favorably to his existence than the sheep has to his. With us, it is a meat question of another order. The future question may be, Will the rodent which won out on the Australian pastoral areas also win out in the food world when the colonial squatters turn seriously to his carcass for profit in the meat marts of the world?

SEEKING REMEDY FOR EXTERMINATION.

The New South Wales Minister of Mines offered \$125,000 to any one who would furnish a sure remedy for exterminating the rabbit, while at the same time not affecting the conditions of health of any human being, domestic animal or fowl. Pasture attempted, but failed. Others failed also. Efforts at destruction were, and are still made, with dynamite charges, arsenic, phosphorized wheat, and the expedient of fencing them in. These destructive measures proved to be mere temporary expedients for clearing small areas, and are so used at this time, for the vast grazing areas are hopelessly covered with the little burrowing cotton tails which are not, as is generally supposed, jack rabbits nor hares, but the simple, innocent, devilish-looking common rabbit. The government and the rancher have fought the exterminating idea without avail. They are face to face with the pest. The question now menacing the commercial and pastoral mind is, Shall we abandon whole counties to their desolation, or shall we harvest the animals themselves as a palatable food product?

When the squatter has finally become convinced that he cannot eventually exterminate or control the pest, the financial and the commercial exigencies of the situation will compel and teach him how best to utilize the carcass in trade as a solution for the scant meat markets and the poorly fed masses of Europe waiting for them. The logic of the tragic situation is to an outlet of this kind, for no one of Anglo-Saxon blood with the strong trading instincts of the race, will consent to be annihilated physically or commercially while there is a remedy. Our competitors under the Southern Cross are already experimenting with this remedy in a desultory way. They have for some time been nibbling at it by exporting rabbit skins, refrigerated carcasses, and by tinning to a limited extent. In the meantime refrigeration is being better perfected, and packinghouse science better developed and more simplified to assist this matter along.

The American packer does not realize the vast extent of the rabbit devastation of Australia, nor of the enormous herds of these rodents in that country. Until he does so, he cannot understand the seriousness of the matter from a market standpoint, nor properly realize the trade warning here given. I will take him over the ground as I went.

(To be Continued.)

* Col. T. D. Chenault, the cattle king of Madison, Ky., has just sold to Louis Joseph, for export to Europe, 295 head of cattle, weighing 1,500 each, at \$4.85 per hundred. It is said this was the finest lot of cattle raised in Madison this year, and aggregated in value \$20,000.

CATTLE KING GILLETT'S DIFFICULTIES.

A failure involving cattle interests throughout the Southwest was precipitated Friday of last week at Abilene, Kan., when an attachment suit for \$40,000 was filed against Grant C. Gillett of Woodbine, by the Gillespie Commission Company, of Kansas City. Gillett controls thousands of cattle on the Southwestern ranges, and his liabilities are believed to be over a million dollars. It is said that Gillett is in a condition to meet all his liabilities. All of the Kansas City firms, which hold Gillett's paper, say they are amply secured and that there will not be a single loss to any holder.

Venezuelan and Mexican Cattle to Cuba.

Extensive shipments of cattle are taking place from Venezuela and Mexico to Cuba. It is quite probable that the trade will continue large the entire winter, as the contracts pending are said to be very large. Consul Ellsworth, at Puerto Cabello, says that Miguel Nadal and Loopaldo Roca, of the banking house of Silveira & Co., Havana, who are represented in New York City by Mosley Bros., are shipping fine Venezuelan cattle from Puerto Cabello to ports of Cuba. The consul states that he has reliable information that Silveira & Co. purchased over 10,000 head of cattle in the States of Bermudez and Carabobo, Venezuela—all young, fat and healthy animals.

Dr. Salmon's Recommendations.

In making recommendations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, asks that sufficient appropriation for extending and developing foreign markets for dairy products of the United States be made, and that legislation be sought by which the existing system of Government inspection and certification of meats and meat products for export from the United States may be extended (with suitable modification) to include butter, cheese and condensed milk.

Mr. Haywood, of the firm of Haywood & Son, of Liverpool, England, has been in St. Thomas, Ont., on business regarding the establishment of a large packinghouse to be controlled by a company with \$100,000 capital.

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OLEO, ETC., ETC.

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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The packers have naturally gained confidence from the recent sales. There were more than 100,000 hides moved last week at well sustained prices, despite the strenuous efforts of the tanners, who exerted themselves to buy below the quotation figure. The kill of native stock is increasing, which fact would militate against advancement of prices on that particular variety. Stock has commenced to deteriorate. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have been in active request at 11¼c. This selection in Novembers continue to offer at this price.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold in a small way for 10c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, moved to the extent of nearly 20,000 at 9c, at which price they are still quotable.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in large quantities (heavyweights) at 10¼c. There are some still offering at the price.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are nominally worth 11c; 10,000 lights have moved at 10¼c.

BRANDED COWS are in some accumulation. They are worth 9¼c. Considerable light stock has moved at the same price.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 9¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The strongest feature of this market is the short supply. This is no doubt the price-sustaining factor of the market. Despite the apathetic demand there is no diminution in prices. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, offer at 9½c. and 9c. for ones and twos. There are no takers.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have been in active request at 10¼c. Some holders ask 10½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have been in good request at 8¾@8½c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are well sustained at 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS are worth 8½c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—Country skins are scarce and in active request at 12¼c.

KIPS are offering from 10½c. to 11¼c., according to quality.

DEACONS, 52½@62½c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES, \$3.30 to \$3.50, according to weight, quality and selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—Stock is scarce and prices very firm.

PACKER PELTS, 72½@75c.

PACKER LAMBS, 55@75c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 50@60c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales amounting to about 40,000 between St. Joseph and Kansas City and all at full prices. And already this week a new departure has been made when November branded cows sold at 9½c.; so from the largest to the smallest packers at present will not listen to anything else except 9½c. for branded cows. The slaughter of all cattle is decreasing and may be expected so for the next six weeks to come. With a market as barely swept of hides as ever before in the history of the trade at this season of the year, it is no wonder that the packers are on easy street, and in fact, they are demanding a premium on the prices that October hides were sold at, that is, on any hides that have a privilege of grubbing; as native steers and butt brands are not grubbed until the first of the year, it is more than probable that packers will be only too glad to dispose of this class as fast as slaughtered. The run of branded cows now about played out, also the Northwestern cattle. It is expected from this on more butts will be thrown on the market. At present writing the native and butt brand market here is closely sold up; in fact, not a car in the packers' cellars unsold fit for prompt delivery. The position of Texas is still very strong and now the packers have the audacity of demanding 10¼c. with lights 10¼c. for the November hides. It remains to be seen if they can obtain this price, but November and December Texas will still be good property and it will be noways surprising if they can obtain the 10¼ and 10c. on such hides, as they are to be sure much shorter haired than the native class of cattle now coming in, as the native, Colorado and butts show quite a length of hair at present. The storms covering the entire West having developed the hair quickened this season than any season heretofore. This sort of weather will also have a tendency of even developing grubs in the native stock earlier than usual. This will be a factor in having the packers not turn down any good offer on them. On the other hand, the majority of tanners complain very bitterly of the leather market. The manufacturers of leather are most conservative in their purchasing, and are hunting around among the various tanners looking for some loophole whereby they may obtain some cheaper leather. There are so many tanners in the country who are actually afraid of losing a customer that they are perhaps too ready to listen to what a would-be purchaser can do elsewhere. This has a most depressing effect on them and they are really purchasing from hand to mouth, and only when they are driven into the market for hides, this is naturally a menace to high hide prices.

Sheepskins are still very good property; the slaughter is very light and what are taken off meet with a ready sale at stiff prices.

BOSTON.

Buff's are worth 9½c. Some holders demand ¼c. advance, but are holding their stocks; 800 New Englands brought 9½c.

BUFFS, 9½c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 9½c.

CALFSKINS in small supply and active request.

SHEEPSKINS.—There are not many on hand. Disparity between raw and finished relieves traffic of incentive.

PHILADELPHIA.

Traffic is more animated, and the supply is not more than adequate to the demand. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11c.

CIT YCOWS, 9½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.

CALFSKINS.—The call is for fresh stock.

SHEEPSKINS, ditto.

NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES are in a very firm position and the supply is confined to one salter. The appended prices will reflect the strength of the market:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, 10¼@11¼c.

BUTT-BRANDS, 9½@10c.

SIDE-BRANDS, 8½@9c.

CITY COWS, 10c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9½c.

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The packers moved 100,000 hides last week at prices which on the whole were satisfactory—i. e., to the packer. It is doubtful if any week for some time to come will be as auspicious as the one just passed. The needs of the tanners were pressing, and this fact combined with the imminent deterioration in the quality of the offerings, contributed largely to the recent business. The condition of the country market shows very little change over last week. Holders are sanguine that they will be able to maintain prices, and buyers are equally confident that values cannot be sustained. The call for butts in Boston is limited, as buyer and seller are ¼c. apart in their views. The supply in Philadelphia does not meet the demand, while in New York stocks are closely sold up and prices firm.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11¼c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10c.; Colorado steers, 9c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11c.; under 55 lb, 10¼c.; branded cows, 9¼c.; native bulls, 9¼c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; No. 2, 9c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10¼@10½c.; branded steers and cows, 8¾@8½c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½c.; native bulls, 8½c. flat; calfskins, 12¼c. for No. 1; kips, 10½@11¼c. for No. 1; deacons, 52½@62½c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$3.30@3.50; sheepskins, packer pelts, 72½@75c.; country pelts, 50@60c.; country lambs, 55@75c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c.; New Englands, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10c.; country cows, 9½c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10¼@11½c.; butt-branded steers, 9½@10c.; side-branded steers, 8½@9c.; city cows, 10c.; native bulls, 9½c.; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Eugene Horton, of the United States Leather Co., New York, has been visiting Chicago.

The ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger employes will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House this evening.

On Thursday, Dec. 1, the firm of Chas. Hanselt, tanners and importers, of 29 Spruce street, New York, changed its title to that of Oscar Scherer & Bro.

Geo. H. Studwell, a former leather merchant of the Swamp, was arrested on the 24th ult. charged with appropriating \$65,000 belonging to the estate of his deceased brother.

S. Goldschmidt, dealer in hides and skins, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, is a visitor to the New York market. His headquarters while here are with A. Kern & Co., 86 Broad street.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides.

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given.

Kansas City, Mo.

Headley & Co., shipping and commission merchants, of 19 Liberty street, New York, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Monday. They made a general assignment on Nov. 15. The liabilities appear to be \$1,430,188. The good assets appear to be about \$900,000. Among the outstanding accounts are wool, goatskins, hides, etc., pledged for loans, in the hands of the Tropical Trading & Transport Co., of London, of which Headley & Co. are shareholders, to the amount of \$129,000.

The Position of Wool.

Wool was never in a more anomalous position than at present. The world's supply of good material is generally admitted to be smaller than for years, but at the same time in no quarter of the globe is there a willingness on the part of consumers to pay the rates which holders have been asking. The situation, we think, is easily explained. Looked at statistically the future of wool appeared bright, but the holders made a mistake in not using moderation in advancing quotations. They forgot that there are but few things which the world cannot dispense with if necessary. Wool conditions have been such in the last few years, both in this country and Australia, as to make it reasonably certain that there would be at least a temporary and partial recovery from the depressed prices prior to 1897. But, as in so many previous instances, the hopes thus raised developed into a speculative craze which knew no bounds. For more than a year and a half the market has been governed by artificial conditions, but these have at last begun to lose a part of their influence.

The artificial character of the wool market was clearly perceived not only by those inside the trade, but also by outsiders. For nearly a year past the holders of wool have frankly admitted that there was too much haste in advancing prices in 1897. At the same time they have hoped that, despite this fact, the quotations then made could be maintained until conditions once more reached a normal adjustment. Personally, we did not believe this to be possible, although, as that was merely our opinion, we did not feel called upon to say so. The public in the long run make the prices in the wool market as the do in any other market. The public pulse, so far as wool is concerned, is most effectively tested by the retail clothiers. From these the knowledge is handed on to the wholesaler, and eventually reaches the manufacturer. Now, one fact has been unmistakable for a good many months past; namely, that the demand was, and was likely to be for some time to come, for cheap clothing. The people know what they want, and the retailers have no choice but to give them what they want.

What has been the result? Simply that the wholesale clothiers have held off from buying fabrics at the prices set by the manufacturers and commission houses. It has often been said that they have been engaged systematically in trying to depress the goods market. But the wholesalers do not make the market; they only meet the market as they find it. They knew pretty well what the final consumer of goods thought he could afford to pay for a suit of clothes, and they also knew that the quotations on wool were out of proportion to the consumer's figure. It was

only a question of whether the consumer with his limited means could be brought to the wool merchant's terms, or whether the latter would have to come down to his. Naturally enough the wool dealer has had to take the initiative.

The significant factor of the situation at the present moment is that the largest and strongest manufacturers are reported as buying large amounts of wool at a reduction of 10 per cent. from previous quotations. This apparently brings the price down, in the estimation of the manufacturers, to the level of the consumer. The presumption is therefore raised that wool has about touched its lowest quotations.

We may state that months ago some of the shrewdest members of the raw material market quietly predicted a drop of 10 per cent.—American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Nov. 26, 1898, is as follows:

To	Week ending Nov. 26, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '98 to Nov. 26, '98
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom...	1,837	568	7,561
Continent....	1,034	333	4,375
So. & Cen. Am.	134	87	563
W. Indies....	2,304	1,127	9,321
Br. No. Am.	871	90	1,344
Other countries	9	40	151
Total	6,189	2,245	23,315

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	12,091,349	13,156,065	57,529,558
Continent....	3,070,515	2,753,893	11,839,722
So. & Cen. Am.	126,250	57,200	461,550
W. Indies....	121,400	174,300	690,326
Br. No. Am.	.....	.....	1,200
Other countries	7,500	11,100	61,125
Total	15,417,014	16,152,414	70,574,581

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	8,725,051	3,709,973	28,383,473
Continent....	5,467,220	3,625,066	41,440,179
So. & Cen. Am.	590,190	293,220	1,934,120
W. Indies....	730,450	121,240	2,159,480
Br. No. Am.	1,750	63,010	6,950
Other countries	33,000	.....	193,240
Total	15,957,661	9,812,449	74,417,442

Recapitulation of the week's reports. Week ending Nov. 26, 1898.			
From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	4,959	7,729,525	9,557,550
Boston....	1,007	5,777,625	3,812,620
Portland, Me.	.....	.....	.....
Phila., Pa.	.....	690,492	1,363,544
Balto., Md.	172	353,115	792,825
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	154,500
Newport News	.....	.....	64,175
New Orleans..	51	26,300	29,450
Montreal....	.....	869,957	52,997
Pensacola, Fla.	.....	.....	70,000
Total	6,189	15,417,014	15,957,661

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, '98, to Nov. 26, '98.	Nov. 1, '97, to Nov. 27, '98.	Increase
Pork, lb.....	4,663,000	3,105,600	1,557,400
Hams, ban, lb	70,547,581	63,598,216	6,976,365
Lard, lb.....	74,417,442	39,662,601	34,754,841

Kingan & Co., Limited, San Francisco, report trade to be moving on satisfactorily. In fact, there was quite a spurt of trade just after the storm of last week.

Advices from Nevada indicate a healthy condition in the cattle trade of that State. The shipments of cattle to the Eastern centers this year exceed those of any previous year.

Kindred Industries Unite.

The wool, hide and fur dealers of St. Louis, Mo., have effected an organization with M. Summerfield as president. Interests involved are of great magnitude, statistics showing the value of the wool, hide and furs handled in St. Louis to be greater than the value of the corn, wheat and oats. Wool handled in 1897 reached the enormous total of 34,303,700 pounds, an increase of over 100 per cent., and valued at nearly \$10,000,000. In the same time shipments of hides reached a total of 88,908,100 pounds, valued at \$9,000,000. Owing to the wide fluctuations in price of furs, it is difficult to reach actual figures as to the trade, but conservative estimate places the sales for the year at \$8,000,000.

The Armour Packing Co., San Francisco, find their trade still holding up. They are receiving a large number of small orders for their special brands.

PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON,

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

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THE FINEST AND BEST meat cure in the country. Every butcher and packer should have a good cure. The Bixler cure is the best; tells all about meats. Indorsed by the leading butchers and packers in the United States and Canada. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. P. BIXLER, Fremont, Ohio.

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HABERKORN BROS. IMPORTERS

ADMIRALITÄTSTRASSE No. 40

HAMBURG, GERMANY

LEVY BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

FAT, SUET AND SKINS

24 and 184 Ten Eyck Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.	
17 and up .	\$2.70
12 to 17 lbs.	2.30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.40
5 " 7 "	.80
Under 5 "	.55

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and car d for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

STEADY MARKET—EXPORTERS BUYING DECEMBER AND JANUARY DELIVERIES TO A FAIR EXTENT.

The week has not developed very striking features. It has brought out, however, some points a little more encouraging to business, while admitting of sufficient activity to have the market to a very regular basis of values, and especially for all strictly prime and choice qualities and for the standard good off-grade oils, while any uncertainty over prices rests more upon a class of stock that would be regarded in some quarters as ordinary prime, while the buyers would not consider the quality as coming up to the classification. Thus a so-called prime oil, sold by sample, has more frequently been the source of contention than previously, while it has been on sale in free volume. There has been a considerable number of moderate quantities of this ordinary prime oil on sale from dock or otherwise needing a prompt market, which has necessitated relatively easier prices for it than by comparison with other qualities. It has been possible to buy this class of goods easily at 21, while where there was a guaranteed strictly prime oil on sale 21½ was the market for it, and from this to 22 asked, and as outside of choice oil, which would command, as in the previous week, 22½. But the demand for prompt deliveries has not increased as concerns any grade under choice since the refiners white oil, while where the exporters are disposed to buy they are compelled to seek offerings for deliveries in the latter part of December and January, by reason of the freer offerings of ocean accommodation for these later deliveries and their comparatively easy rates, especially for the last named month. The recent severe snowstorm had not delayed the movements of the oil to the seaboard more than 24 hours, and tonnage awaited these supplies, and as contracted for ahead, so that the market has not experienced this week any increase of demand for parcels on the spot here to protect freight engagements. There seems as well a disposition on the part of the mills to move to marketable points promptly their refined oil, while less concerned over their crude oil, since of the crude they are making liberal deliveries on contracts with the Western consumers. But in a general way throughout the South there is plenty of the refined to be had, while most of the mills have made their contracts for seed ahead to an extent that prompts them to entertain offers for considerable lines for future deliveries at the ruling figures, and which are essentially as in the previous week. But the disposition to sell does not cover urgently the choice quality of either crude or refined. In fact the seaboard markets get very little of these best goods to offer. The home refiners South are taking up these nice oils very close to their productions, while they get an advantage over the Eastern and Western sources of consumption in their ability to pay more money for them by the saving in freight rates. Another reason for the ready disposition to take current prices for the miscellaneous productions of the oil outside of strictly prime is found in the usual temper of the South to clean out their products in a general way before the holidays, and

the fact that Southern products all around are low in price this year by reason of enormous crops, and that there is required an active handling of the property all around for sufficient money returns. The business at the South has been steady of fair volume in crude. The soap makers West have been negotiating further and have taken some lines ahead, especially in Texas, with a disposition on their part to pay the current prices, notwithstanding the easier tallow markets over the country. But tallow does not go down much despite its slack export trading through the ocean freight difficulty, while there is little question but that the beef fat product would do better with a normal condition of affairs in the market for freight accommodation, since Germany and England want supplies of tallow. The buying of oil by the Western soap people has been all along through this fall quite as vigorous as had been looked for, while they will undoubtedly use more of the product this year than last, while they find this season more of the under grades of the oil than ever before, and which answer their wants, while they are at a comparatively favorable price. The lard refiners West and the makers there of the various cotton oil and stearine compounds have consumed, it is believed, quite as much of the oil as through last season thus far, while most of them must be steady buyers, as they are not in any instance holding particularly large accumulations. But

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?
Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?
Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?
Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?
Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?
Do you have trouble in pressing?
Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?
Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?
Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

By J. J. Caffrey

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

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"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER } White C/S Oil.
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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED } White C/S Oil.
 } Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED
STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES
OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

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This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

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A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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the feeling among the Western lard and other compounders is to await a more decided situation of the lard market, and which they believe as probable to a stronger basis a little later on in the season, when the larger part of the winter supplies of hogs is marketed, or at least the most marked rush of them forward is over for the season, before taking up cotton oil supplies with marked freedom, and especially as they regard it as probable meanwhile that the cotton oil is not likely to do better in price. Yet if choice oils must be had by the lard refiners it is doubtful if they will obtain a more favorable basis than that existing at present for buying, as there is little probability of a marked increase in the production of that style of goods, while the present supply is being bought up close. So far as concerns demands for other grades of oil, there is more reason for any temporary let up of interest in them, since they will be abundant, although current prices are all right for an active consumption of them. The export markets want more nice oil than last season in their active consuming demands for compound lard, and especially Germany and France, while both of these countries will become even more extensive buyers of the oil for the soap kettle when the freight situation becomes normal, and which is probable early in the new year. It looks as though a good deal of the ordinary prime oil would reach the soap kettle, and that it would have to sell closer the price of the good off-grade oil as the season wears along, while that all oils that will make a nice grade for compound lard and associated purposes will have a distinct favorable price on its insufficient supplies and steady full wants from not only export but home sources. The Netherlands is getting a good sale for butterine and is using the best grade of the cotton oil freely. The olive oil districts in the Mediterranean, while showing deficient supplies in sections, yet is actively consuming the cotton oil for admixtures, while it is being satisfied chiefly with a good grade of cotton oil.

The receipts of crude in barrels in New York have increased this week, and more of an effort has been made to sell them, while easier prices have been accepted; there have been sales of 950 bbls. at $17\frac{1}{2}$ @18, and difficulty in getting over $17\frac{1}{2}$ for prime, and 150 bbls. off-crude sold at 17. Crude in tank cars at the mills has been sold in Texas at $13\frac{1}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ for 16 tanks, while at the near Atlantic points 10 tanks choice at 14, and even $14\frac{1}{2}$ made from near refineries there. At Mem-

phis $15\frac{1}{2}$ @16 quoted. In refined, in New York, sales of 2,500 bbls. good off-yellow at 20, 3,000 bbls. ditto, January delivery, at 20; 600 bbls. red at $19\frac{1}{4}$ @ $19\frac{1}{2}$, 2,000 bbls. ordinary prime yellow, near deliveries, at 21; 300 bbls. prime yellow at $21\frac{1}{2}$, 700 bbls. choice yellow at $22\frac{1}{2}$, 2,500 bbls. white at $25\frac{1}{2}$ @27, 600 bbls. butter grade at 26@27, 1,500 bbls. choice winter yellow at 27, 500 bbls. off-grade white oil at $23\frac{1}{2}$ @24, and 1,000 bbls. off-yellow in New Orleans at $18\frac{1}{2}$.

The demand for the oil from France has been least in any export requirements for the week. There is another agitation there over a new tariff, and the cables thence are of a fear on the part of the usual French buyers to take hold pending something more definite concerning the possibilities of its going through the Chamber of Deputies. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

CAKE AND MEAL MARKET.

There is a steady tone to the market for cottonseed products in New Orleans, and a fair domestic and foreign inquiry. Several mills are filling oil orders for the Continent, and the shipments of cake and meal are improving. Values are generally steady throughout the list. Receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed meal jobbing at depot, \$17 per short ton and \$19 per long ton for export f. o. b.; oilcake, \$19 to \$19.25 per ton f. o. b.; linters—A, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. per lb; B $2\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.; C, 2¢.; hulls delivered at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @10¢. per 100 lb, according to the location of the mills.

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 1, 1898.—Oil market quiet this week. Buyers and sellers apart, though sales still being made at $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., which is as low as mills are disposed to accept, while buyers are holding off or offering less. Cake and meal unchanged.

A determined move has been placed on foot by several of the largest ginners in Caldwell, and adjoining counties in Texas, to insist that in future cottonseed be graded as to quality the same as corn, cotton, wheat or any other commodity. As it is at present, it is pointed out that ginners who have gone to the expense of placing cotton and seed cleaners in their gins receive no more for their seed than those who sell them full of sand and trash. The oil mills of Houston will be appealed to to help in the move.

COTTONSEED OIL, SOAP AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

A soap factory has been established at Olten, Switzerland.

A permit has been granted to William Grant for the Salem Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Roanoke, Va., to erect a \$5,000 frame building.

The Salem Fertilizer Co. has determined to move to Roanoke, Va., and are erecting a building there 60 by 200 feet in size, three and a half stories high.

F. H. Robinson can give information in reference to a company which will be organized to build a fertilizer factory and cottonseed oil in Dublin, Ga.

The fertilizer works of Theodore Glaser, at Elizabeth, N. J., have been destroyed by fire. These works are on Great Island. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A dividend payable Dec. 15, has been declared by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, 419 Market street, Camden, N. J., making 6 per cent. for 1898.

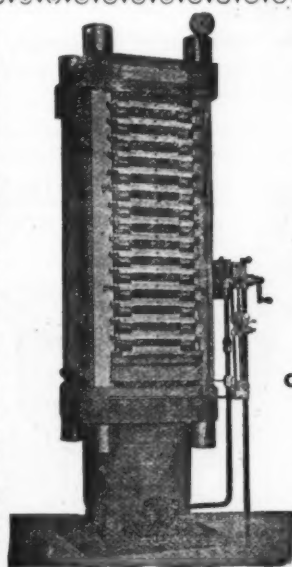
By the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, Uncle Sam gains another soap factory. Honolulu has a soap works which produces 2,000 boxes per month. Good for Honolulu.

Plans and contract have been given for a temporary factory of stone, concrete and frame, 30 by 40 feet, for the Fels Company, at Twenty-third street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

The Chicago Soap & Polish Co. has been chartered in Illinois with a capital of \$25,000. The company is a Chicago concern, and its incorporators are Benjamin F. Jones, Samuel R. House and Charles M. Wilson.

The soap making industry has made considerable progress in Egypt of late. While formerly large quantities of soap were imported from Candia and Syria, the Alexandrian manufacture now covers 85 per cent. of the home consumption. There are in Alexandria four large and several small soap factories.—London Oil and Colourman's Journal.

Although Turkey consumes a large quantity of soap, little of it is of home manufacture. The larger part of this cleanly product comes from grease, as is natural, so it is not to be marveled at that Greece supplies it. The better qualities of soap are imported from Austria and Marseilles, and through the latter city Turkey gets some good American cotton oil in the soap.



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The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

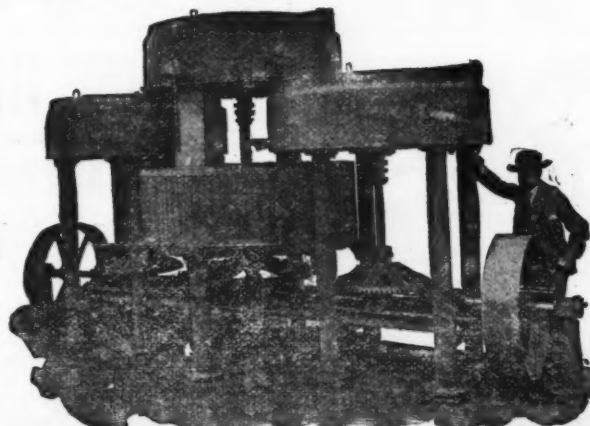
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Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—The market in New York comes down slowly, despite the dull condition of business. The product is considered low in price; so much against a situation that would prevail if it was possible to move it for export, that its holders feel unwilling to modify their views while they are hoping that the near future may offer a more approachable basis for ocean accommodation and a consequent revival of export demand. Of course we are about upon the period of dull home trade wants and which do not recover their vitality until after the holidays. So that united to the slack export interest is the dismal look of home consumption for a few weeks. There are some holders who, having observed that freight room can be had for late December and January shipments at a less rate, are slightly encouraged and refrain from offering their supplies, while believing that by that time that there will be a considerable amount of tramp tonnage here as attracted by the high rates, thus relieving the pressure upon the regular freight lines, and that there is a possibility of a normal condition of affairs all around at that time. Where any firmness prevails by reason of the feature alluded to, it seems to be centered more upon choice goods. The reason for this is apparent in the active general wants of the Continent, particularly Germany, for fat products and especially those for food purposes, and which has recently been diverted from tallow and to those articles which are most imperatively needed, on account of the high cost in laying them down through the ocean freight difficulty. Even now strictly choice grades of tallow are being bought to some extent and as an exception, of a choice city edible grade, very close to its production, whereby the latter is realizing a price close up to any full figure made recently. But the strength cannot be mentioned as incidental to the miscellaneous offerings of ordinary prime grades; these must depend for the present upon home trade wants, while, as indicated that source of demand is of a very reserved order, and is not likely to show much life this side of the new year. The English market is rather slack; its last auction sale (Wednesday) showed offerings of 2,000 casks, while only

700 casks were sold, with the prices unchanged, but an easier tendency quoted.

With a normal condition of the freight market dependence would be placed more upon the wants of the Continent. There is no question but that Germany would become a buyer here; it was steadily learning to negotiate direct upon this market for supplies instead of as formerly furnishing its orders almost exclusively to the English markets, and the belief was entertained here that it was a question only of a little time when Continent buying orders direct here would be of more significance in determining the situation than possibly the development of tone upon the English markets, with which latter affairs here had previously substantially drifted. But it is useless to talk about probabilities of immediate export interest, in consideration of the situation of the freight market, and an allusion is made to the encouraging feature only as it implies the possibilities of demands in the new year, or when it becomes cheaper to lay the goods down in Europe. The country made goods have not been arriving in large volume this week; the melters feel that

by any great pressure of offerings they would have to submit to still lower prices on the dullness of trade and are in many instances holding back their makes. There have been sales of this country made stock for the week of 350,000 lb at 3½ to 3¾, as to quality, packages free, while it is hard to get over 3¾ for ordinary prime. The city in hogsheds thus far this week has been sold only at 3 7-16, and for 50 hhd. The melters could not get over 3 7-16, and there is very little demand at that price.

On Thursday there was another sale of city in hogsheds at 3 7-16, for 50 hhd., and the contract deliveries for the week, which will amount to 260 hhd., will go in to the home trade at 3 7-16. Choice city edible here quoted 4¾, while some out-of-town lots have been sold at 4¾.

At Chicago, prime packers quoted at 4, No. 1 ditto at 3½@3¾, No. 2 ditto at 2¾@3¼, city renderers at 3½@3¾, prime country at 3¼@3¾, No. 2 ditto at 3@3¼.

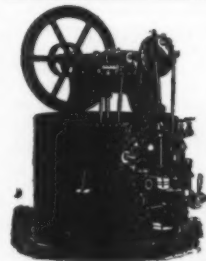
Late on Thursday there was another lot of 50 hhd. city taken here at 3 7-16. This makes

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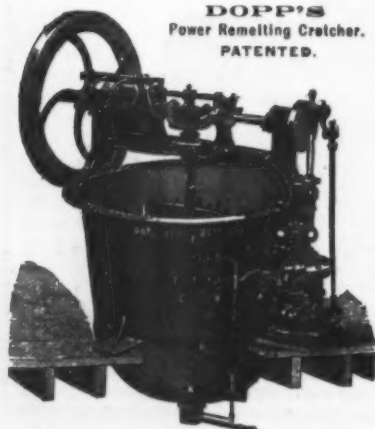
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DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
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up to the close of Thursday 150 hhds. city sold altogether for the week, and with the contract deliveries, 400 hhds. placed out of 800 hhds. made for the week.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is little variation to the market this week. Buyers have had a small advantage, but there has been only light interest from the home trade, and which included some demand from the Southern refiners. Sales have been 50,000 lb in New York at 5½, and 75,000 lb ditto at 5, and 425,000 lb in Chicago at 5. The close of the market shows 5 bid in New York and 5½ asked, while 150,000 lb were sold in Chicago at 5.

LARD STEARINE has hardly important trading here, and is quoted nominally 5½@5½.

GREASE.—Some export demand and a well sustained market. Sales have been 350,000 lb at 2¼@3 for yellow, No. 1 bone at 3 1-16 @3½, and 250 tes. A white at 3½. Quotations here: A white at 3½, B ditto at 3½, yellow at 2¼@3, and bone at 3@3¼, as to quality. At Chicago, quoted at 3¼ for A white, 3@3½ for B white, 2¼ for yellow, 2½ for brown, 3½ for bone and 2¼@2½ for house.

GREASE STEARINE.—A firm market and moderately active demands. White quoted here at 3¼@4 and yellow at 3½. At Chicago, quoted at 3½ bid for yellow.

LARD OIL.—There has been a good deal of business lately in car lots on the part of the larger manufacturers, with most of the takings at 41½. The slightly irregular and at times easier tendency of lard itself has had no effect in restricting business in the oil since the product is considered reasonable enough in value, while the chances are of a permanently lower lard market, grow smaller in consideration of its active wants for export, while the enormous receipts of hogs fail to exert much influence. The manufacturers seem to be busy, and they are buying the oil with a good deal of freedom. There are small lots of the oil that sell up to 44, and the range is accordingly quoted 41½ to 44.

CORN OIL.—Large lots of this product are hardly offered for near deliveries. The mills have had about all they could do in meeting export wants for some time, and they are mostly sold several weeks ahead. It would probably be difficult to buy car lots for future deliveries under 3½. The trading in smaller quantities is steady, and from 3¼ to 4 quoted for these jobbing parcels.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Two Produce Exchange memberships were sold at \$150 and \$175.

A. D. Fassett, of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, was a visitor on 'Change this week.

J. H. Agnew, of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, was a visitor on 'Change this week.

Henry C. Butcher, president of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., was upon the floor of the Exchange this week.

Maurice Pincoffs, of Chicago, paid a flying visit to New York this week and was heartily welcomed at the Produce Exchange.

Visitors: T. W. Higgins, Nashville, Tenn.; F. C. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. B. Oliver, Milwaukee, and from Chicago the following: Arthur Dyer, J. S. Sutcliffe, George E. Marcy, N. L. Goeman, A. R. Fay, F. F. Lyden, D. E. Richardson, J. M. Hunter, Maurice Pincoffs and A. L. Pucand.

Old time members of the Exchange welcomed as a visitor this week Gould H. Thorp, who will be recollected as the leading broker in hog products years since, when New York did not consider it was especially active in its trading if it handled 100,000 packages of lard and pork daily in the way of speculative operations.

Miscellaneous merchandise for export that had to give way in shipments by the great pressure upon ocean accommodation of grain and hog products, and which latter interests were most disposed to pay the high rates demanded, has within a few days come up to more active handling for the European markets by reason of the lower freight rates that are prevailing upon shipments in the latter part of December and through January.

Proposed for membership: Joseph Abrahamsohn (Abrahamsohn & Co.), superintendence of grain and seed, London, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg, proposed by Samuel F. Engys; Howard L. Sills (Smith & Sills, wholesale grocers), by J. S. Sills; William Silas Cunningham (N. Y. C. & H. R. R.), by Alfred Skitt; Harrison Whittaker Gladwin (Holt & Co., flour), by Philetus H. Holt; Walter Bresler Pollock (N. Y. C. & H. R. R.), by E. T. Hopkins; and Charles Waite (investments), by Alfred Whitman.

There are an unusually large number of new members at the Produce Exchange, and the submission of new names yet to be acted upon is of growing importance. The prospects of business upon the Exchange are of a much more gratifying character in the steady, large export requirements of grain and provisions, as well as of miscellaneous food products, while the disposition of those desiring to take advantage of the improved trade prospects is as well encouraged by the current low rate of memberships. At the last meeting of the Board of Managers there were thirteen new members elected, as follows: W. G. Andenried, Jr., Benjamin S. Barnes, Daniel W. Bowen, N. G. Campbell, Walter L. Evans, Henry C. Friedman, Leo McDonald, John Robertson, J. B. Simmons, Donald B. Toucey, Harry R. White, G. L. Wilson and Archibald E. Worcester.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1.—Market dull. 13c offered for Texas prime crude; 13½c. for choice; 13½@14c. offered for Mississippi Valley, according to quality; 14½c. bid for Memphis, with 15c. for choice grades.

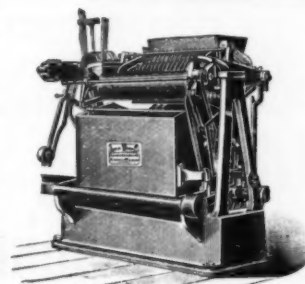
* The new sub-station plant for the transmission of mail matter for the stockyards people of Armourdale, Kan., seems to be working in a satisfactory manner.

* We are informed that a packinghouse will not be built at Montgomery, as has been stated, by the Cudahy Packing Co. of South Omaha, Neb.

J. W. Kishlar, of Riverside, Cal., owner of the guano concessions in the Gulf of California, is making arrangements for two or three schooners to make regular trips from the port of San Diego, Cal., to the Gulf. The value of the guano for fertilizing purposes has yet to be determined.

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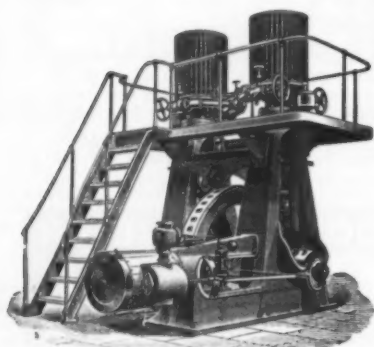
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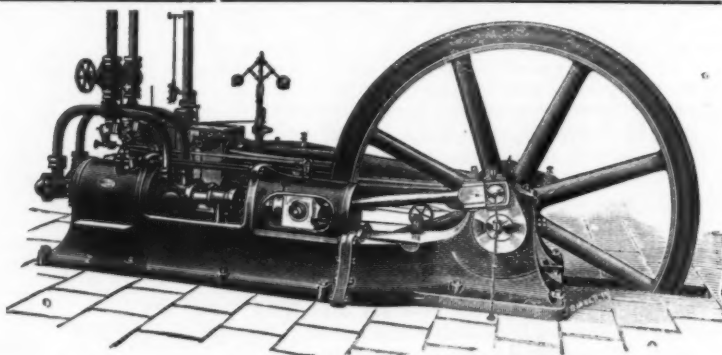
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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7.

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*Expert supervision given for purchasers having
plants in prospect or in process of erection.*

Ice and Refrigeration

—Work on the new ice plant at Lewes, Del., has begun.

—A 25-ton ice machine is to be added to the Henry Kohrs' packinghouse plant at Davenport, Ia.

—Messrs. Williamson & Carmichael, of London, Ont., are to build a cold storage at Richmond, N. S.

—F. C. Lucas has a force of masons at work on the foundation and walls of his new ice plant at Lock Haven, Pa.

—The Curtiss Ice Co., of New Britain, Conn., has been incorporated with capital of \$60,000, and J. P. Curtiss, John Coats and R. F. Perry as incorporators.

—Plans are being prepared by a Philadelphia architect by the National Brewing Co., Strauss Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, Md., for an addition to its brewery.

—The capital stock of the Palmetto Ice Co., of Charleston, S. C., will be increased to \$75,000. The extra capital will be spent in the erection of an addition to its factory. The contract has been awarded for a 50-ton plant.

—The Annapolis Ice Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are R. J. Berryman and S. D. Berryman, of Philadelphia, Pa., and William J. Thomson, Jr., of Gloucester, N. J.

—An ice manufacturing plant will be built at Greenwood, S. C. Dr. J. A. Marshall is a member of the concern. The factory will be managed by Mr. Trammell, whose address is Greenwood, S. C., and who will give all information desired.

—W. A. Hoeveler has purchased two lots on Centre avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., on which is soon to be erected a six-story cold storage and warehouse building. The property is finely located, being within 450 feet of the New Liberty Market, and he consideration was \$12,750.

—F. M. Staunton, of Charleston, and Camden Thompson, of Huntington, are interested in the Consumers' Ice Co., which has been organized at Clarksburg, W. Va., with a capital of \$15,000. The company will build an ice factory and refrigerating plant of 20 tons capacity.

—Messrs. W. A. Vincent, George E. Her- rick, J. W. Taft and O. S. Northrup, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., will build a combination creamery and cheese factory at that place. They expect to have the factory ready for operation in the spring, with 300 to 600

cows. The company is now halting to select a real first-class separator.

—The organization of the Crystal Ice Com- pany, of Providence, R. I., has been complet- ed, and the following officers have been elect- ed: Aime Barre, president and treasurer; Dr. J. Barr, corresponding secretary. Ground is broken and the contract awarded for the erec- tion of the building.

—As noted in a late issue of this journal, the Nassau Manufacturing Company is the name of the ice manufacturing plant at Rock- ville, L. I., and the company has been incor- porated with Mr. Louis Miller as the leading organizer, and the contract for the erection of its buildings has been given out. About 100,000 feet of lumber will be used on the structure, which is to be 135 by 50 feet.

—John Keresey, of Hoboken, N. J.; John Cummings, of Baltimore County, and Simon I. Kemp, Nathan Ullman and Patrick Mar- tin, of Baltimore City, Md., have incorpo- rated the Canton Distilleries Co., of Balti- more County, with a capital of \$60,000. The principal offices will be at Canton street and Fourth avenue. The company will manufac- ture and sell whiskies, gins, fruit brandies and spirits of all kinds.

—The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, of New York, contemplate building at an early date a new and extensive factory at Brook- lyn, N. Y. It was reported that this would be built by the Horton & Lewis Cream Com- pany, of Deckertown, N. J., and New York. The latter company, however, are contemplat- ing the erection of a large creamery in the near future. These needed extensions are due to the expanding business of the two big con- cerns above named.

—If Paris is ever besieged again, observes the Chicago Drovers' Journal, it will in all probability be spared the horrors of famine. A committee jointly appointed by the Minis- ter of War and the Municipal Council has just approved a scheme for building large stores for preserving supplies of frozen meat. Paris in time of war needs 620 tons of meat a day. At this rate all the flocks of sheep and herds of oxen that could be brought together at the last moment would last but a few weeks, and it might be impossible to feed them. The stores about to be erected will contain, even in time of peace, large supplies of meat, and immediately upon a declara- tion of war will receive 30,000 tons of beef and mutton. This represents fifty days' ra-

tions, or one hundred days' half-rations. The forts around Paris have sufficient food to last three years. No war is likely to last this length of time.

Ice and Refrigeration Notes from the Far West.

—Phoenix, Ariz., is to have another new cold storage plant and brewery, but the par- ticulars are not yet given out.

—M. Weiss is now building a brewery and ice factory at Roseburg, Ore. He expects to have both ready for work by Jan. 1.

—Advices from Seattle, Wash., state that the ice output of that city for the past year has been greater than in any previous year.

—The building of the cold storage ware- house of P. Burns & Co., at Nelson, B. C., is now in progress. It will cost \$25,000 when completed.

NOTES FROM CANADA.

A new pork packing company has been or- ganized at Middleton, N. S., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

A big poultry farm is about to be estab- lished near Toronto. A company is now be- ing organized with a capital of \$40,000.

The private abattoir belonging to F. X. Tessier, at 1241 Papineau avenue, Montreal, was recently destroyed by fire, the blaze re- sulting in a loss which is estimated as being between \$5,000 and \$3,000, partially insured. The main structure was destroyed, and ad- joining buildings were badly damaged.

The framework of the building for the new pork packing company at North Hatley, Que., is up and preparations are being made to put on the roof. The structure is 30 by 40 feet, and two stories high, with a basement, and is to be faced with brick. The company has al- ready commenced doing business. The names of the stockholders of the company are: An- drew Gordon, J. M. Call, Dr. C. J. Edgar, Jean B. LeBaron, Ashley Jackson, J. T. Campbell, L. E. Johnson, A. W. Bean, L. Jackson. J. M. Call is the present manager.

The Canadian cattle season, which has re- cently closed, has not been as prosperous as heretofore, owing to bad markets in England. The number of cattle shipped from Montreal was 99,049 head, and from Quebec 2,187 head, making a grand total of 101,236 head, of which 5,719 head were United States cattle shipped through in bond. These figures show a decrease of 20,139 head, compared with last year, when the shipments amounted to 121,375 head. The average cost is placed at \$55 a head, making a total value of \$5,547,695.

In the Commercial Court, Q. B. D., Mon- treal, judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of £514 15s. 9d. by Mr. Justice Mathew, in the case of the Anglo-Ar-

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gentine Live Stock & Produce Agency (Limited), vs. the Sturton Steamship Company (Limited). The action (which occupied the attention of the court for several days), was brought to recover damages for loss alleged to have been sustained of a number of cattle and sheep shipped by the plaintiffs on the defendants' steamship Sturton on a voyage from the River Plate to Deptford.

A meeting of the directors of the Nova Scotia Pork Packing Co., Limited, was held at Middleton, N. S. The secretary was instructed to issue a call of 10 per cent. to all shareholders who have not paid the first call on stock. The offer of F. F. Judd, of Boston, in reference to plans and specifications and the erection and equipping of the factory was considered the most favorable of those received. Mr. Judd offers for 5 per cent. of the entire cost to furnish plans and specifications, superintend the erection of the building, buy and place the machinery and give all required information in connection with the starting of the factory.

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The Output of Oleomargarine.

The annual report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott at Washington for the fiscal year 1898 has been received. The subject of oleomargarine, interestingly treated, is of especial interest to "National Provisioner" readers. It shows the fluctuations in the production of oleomargarine since it was subjected to a tax in 1886, showing a large increase of output over 1896 and 1897, but the quantity has not yet gone back to the high and gratifying figures of 1893 and 1894.

The export trade appears to be on the decrease, and shows an average monthly reduction of nearly 75,000 pounds in 1898, as compared with 1897, and 95,000 pounds as compared with 1894, the highest year. The following table will show the average monthly production and withdrawals for export:

	Monthly Production. Pounds.	Monthly Exports. Pounds.
During the eight months ended June 30, 1887...	2,711,828	90,566
During the fiscal year ended June 30—		
1888	2,860,460	140,516
1889	2,972,002	145,746
1890	2,693,669	134,866
1891	3,699,367	102,426
1892	4,030,346	107,981
1893	5,602,024	232,124
1894	5,801,853	283,890
1895	4,746,508	278,123
1896	4,237,769	258,850
1897	3,794,267	262,367
1898	4,793,011	188,308

The summary of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Stock on hand July 1, 1897.....	267,226
Removed for export and remaining unaccounted for July 1, 1897....	243,158
Quantity produced during the year.	57,516,136
Withdrawn for export and returned to factory	100
Withdrawn tax-paid and returned to factory	875
Total	58,027,495

The following table shows the output of the various districts for the year ending June 30, 1898:

Districts.	Produced. Pounds.	Withdrawn. Pounds.
Connecticut	6,744,341	5,264,783
First Illinois	20,770,871	20,681,956
Sixth Indiana	5,435,330	5,439,005
Kansas	14,132,277	13,310,453
Maryland	247,767	247,717
Sixth Missouri	988,731	943,253
Fifth New Jersey....	442,245	409,905
Eleventh Ohio	6,347,337	6,332,916
Eighteenth Ohio	2,451,237	2,449,899
Total	57,516,136	55,079,887

The following table makes extremely interesting reading, showing the production of oleomargarine in pounds and the total receipts of the Government from the tax of 2 cents per pound and license fees, by fiscal years:

	Pounds.	Produced.	Received.
On hand Nov. 1, 1886.	181,090	...	...

During the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1887 (from Nov. 1, 1886)	\$723,948
1888	34,325,527	864,139
1889	35,664,026	894,247
1890	32,324,032	786,291
1891	44,392,409	1,077,924
1892	48,364,155	1,266,326
1893	67,224,298	1,670,643
1894	69,632,246	1,723,479
1895	56,958,105	1,409,211
1896	50,853,234	1,219,432
1897	45,531,207	1,034,129
1898	57,516,136	1,315,708

Total

Illinois produced nearly half of the oleomargarine manufactured, 20,770,871 pounds, Kansas being next with 14,132,277 pounds.

There was an increase in the number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, as well as an increase in the production of the article as compared with the previous fiscal year.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The October report on "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," which has just been received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, Washington, gives some interesting facts concerning the present commerce of the United States and Great Britain. It appears that in spite of the relatively small purchases which the American people are making of Great Britain, our sales to that country continue to increase.

For instance, it is shown that the value of bacon imported by Great Britain from the United States during October, 1898, was \$471,840 (\$2,359,200), while in October, 1897, the returns show only \$363,984 (\$1,819,920).

In hams, the value of the imports in October, 1898, was \$303,635 (\$1,518,175), while a year previous it was \$197,588 (\$987,940).

In butter, the value of the imports was \$34,097 (\$170,485) in 1898, and in 1897, \$30,728 (\$153,640).

The imports from Great Britain were, in nearly all cases, smaller than in October, 1896, and in many cases smaller than in October, 1897, notwithstanding the fact that they were abnormally small in that month, because of the excessive importations in the months just preceding the enactment of the Dingley law.

Imports of wool from Great Britain in October, 1896, were valued at \$13,611 sterling (\$68,055), against \$25,448 (\$127,240) in October, 1897. These statistics would be of more significance but for the tariff changes of 1897.

The conclusion of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, that we are selling England more and buying of her less is apparent in the face of the returns.

A Prospective Meat War.

There is now some little talk of another meat war in San Francisco. There is a movement on foot to re-open the abattoirs at Rodeo, Cal., formerly used by the Union Meat Co., and an attempt was made to get the plan indorsed by the Butchers' Board of Trade at its meeting this week. The plan failed, owing, it is said, to a suspicion that the Western Meat Co. was behind the scheme. The plant at Rodeo will, however, probably be opened, notwithstanding the disapproval of the local board, and a meat war will result unless a compromise is effected.

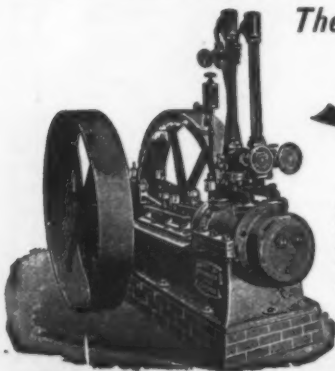
The Best is always the Cheapest.

This is especially true with the

Barber Refrigerating Machine

Among those using them will be found the leading Commission and Cold Storage Houses, East and West. Especially adapted to CREAMERIES, MEAT MARKETS, CANDY FACTORIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS and ICE MAKING PLANTS. For catalogue and full information write

229-231 SO. WATER ST. **A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,** CHICAGO, ILL.



* Dill Bros. meat market has been destroyed at Martinsville, Ill. Loss, \$6,000; insured.

* Armour & Co. are about to expend \$135,000 in two new buildings at the stockyards, Chicago, one to be seven stories in height and the other to be used as a fertilizing plant.

* Eugene Childs' small sardine factory, two miles east of Eastport, Me., has been burned, with its contents. Partially insured. This same factory was burned about a month ago.

* The American Fisheries Association has bought the menhaden fish factory at Long Beach, L. I. Workmen are demolishing the factory, the machinery of which will be transferred to Tiverton, R. I.

* Poultry is so scarce at Dover, Del., that the Richardson & Robbins canning factories, working upon potted turkey and chicken, are being supplied from the West, and large consignments are arriving from Kansas City.

* A merchant of Toledo, Ohio, said that 14,300 lb of butterine had been sold in the Toledo market last month, which is more than had been sold in any one month since butterine was first offered for sale. He says

PAUL FAHRENHORST

HAMBURG, GERMANY

IMPORTER, BUYER AND RECEIVER OF
LARD AND NEUTRAL LARD,

Oleo Stearine, Greases, Oleo Oil, Tallow and Cottonseed Oil. Open for American Agencies and Representations. Highest references.

C. & G. MÜLLER,

Actiengesellschaft,

in Rixdorf-Berlin and Stettin, Germany

IMPORTERS OF
**LARD, BEEF AND PORK PRODUCTS
OF ALL KINDS, COTTONSEED OIL
AND CHOICE TALLOW.**

MAIN OFFICES:

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TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.

The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

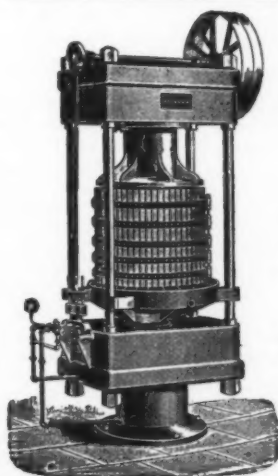
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.

An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet

will be sent Free of Charge.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.

Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

Full pressure at any point.

No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
300 Greenwich Street.

that nearly two-thirds of the butterine sold in the Toledo market is sold as butter, and as much money is paid for it in this way as for genuine butter.

* The following are the names of the incorporators of the Henry Muhs Co., which was organized to operate pork packing establishments at Paterson and Passaic, N. J., with a capital of \$500,000, as noted in this paper in its last issue: George Muhs and Herbert Ramsey, Passaic, N. J. The company will deal in cattle and manufacture canned meats. The office of the company is at 125 River street, Paterson, N. J.

The Hog Slaughter in France.

The number of live hogs killed at the abattoirs of Havre in 1896 was 13,619; in 1887, 11,768, and up to Sept. 20, 1898, 9,392. There were not as many hogs raised in France this year as there were in 1897.

TO PACKERS, BROKERS, Etc.

WANTED For the English Market

FROM 10 TO 20 BARRELS OF

TONGUES

A WEEK.

Also SKINLESS HAMS.

Would send cut of Tongue and quality of Pickle required.

Splendid opening for new firm who will put up good stuff. Exceptional trade and bankers' references given.

Apply "ENTERPRISE,"

Office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 Pearl Street, New York.

No Gluemaker can

Afford to be with-

out Our Book,

THE MANUFACTURE

OF GLUE

AND GELATINE.

Including a List of the Manufacturers
of Glue and Gelatine in the
United States & Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

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What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of (a) Hornia of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no glue-maker should be without one.

Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Near'y every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense. —Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

GLOBE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO., of Kansas City; capital, \$20,000. Incorporated by W. H. Avery, A. M. Allen and W. Z. Hickman.

KEENAN & SONS CO., Chicago; live stock commission; capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators—Wilson T. Keenan, Horace M. Keenan and John D. Stevens.

THE OHIO & ILLINOIS LIVE STOCK CO., of Kansas City. Capital \$60,000. The incorporators are J. W. Nichols, W. M. Woods, E. G. Yewell and J. F. Yewell.

THE MISSOURI & IOWA LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO., capital stock, \$60,000, have filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are J. W. Nichols, Mendon, Mo.; W. M. Wood, Kansas City, Kan., and E. G. Yewell, Creston, Iowa.

STEINEN-KIRCHNER CO. Formed to deal in cutlery butchers' supplies, etc., Los Angeles, Cal. Directors—Otto Steinen, Emil Kirchner, Mrs. D. Minnie Kirchner, Minnie Schneider and Mrs. Emily Steinen, all of Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$25,000; subscribed, \$20,000.

GEORGE E. DODGE & CO. Formed to deal in meat, fish, vegetables, etc. Principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Directors—J. C. Dart, George E. Dodge, A. D. d'Ancona, George H. Bean, San Francisco, and James Meylan, Oakland, Cal. Capital stock, \$10,000, all subscribed.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 29.

614,926—EVAPORATING APPARATUS. Martin E. Brigham, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Nov. 20, 1897. Serial No. 659,346. (No model.)

614,929—PROCESS OF TANNING HIDES OR SKINS OF ANIMALS. George D. Burton, Boston, Mass., assignor to the United States Electrical Leather Process Company, of Maine. Filed April 5, 1898. Serial No. 676,603.

615,196—AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE. Francis H. Richards, Hartford, Conn. Filed Nov. 18, 1897. Serial No. 659,023. (No model.)

615,040—BARREL TRUCK. Henry S. Parker, Fulton, Ill. Filed Aug. 17, 1898. Serial No. 688,819. (No model.)

615,061—MACHINE FOR CRIMPING CANS. James Des Brisay, New Westminster, Canada. Filed Jan. 28, 1898. Serial No. 668,328. (No model.)

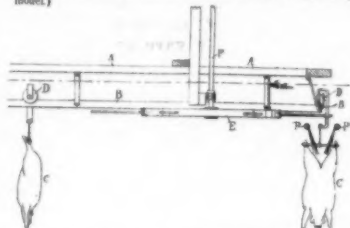
615,104—APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING OIL. Fannie L. Potter, Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 9, 1898. Serial No. 680,190. (No model.)

615,121—VESSEL OR KETTLE TILTER. Rudolph Wittmann, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Nov. 22, 1897. Serial No. 659,392. (No model.)

615,131—EVAPORATING PAN. Clayton S. Bediant, Hudson, Ohio. Filed March 14, 1898. Serial No. 673,843. (No model.)

The blockade on the Central Pacific R. R., owing to the burning of tunnel 13, near Truckee, Cal., caused a delay in some shipments of beef cattle to San Francisco. On Nov. 19 the Western Meat Co. succeeded in getting through 26 carloads from Nevada.

614,736. APPARATUS FOR USE IN SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. PATRICK F. HANAN, Jersey City, N. J., assignor of one-half to George B. Wilson, same place. Filed Feb. 9, 1898. Serial No. 660,719. (No model.)



Claim.—1. The combination of the overhead track and trolleys of a slaughterhouse with a revolving feed-wheel adjacent to the track, and means for revolving said wheel always in the same direction, and having arms to act on the carcass-carrying trolleys and traverse them along the track, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the curved overhead track and trolleys of a slaughterhouse with a feeding device to act on the trolleys and overhead spraying-pipes curved to conform to the track and to wash the suspended carcasses as they are traversed by the said feeding device, substantially as described.

82,194. GLOBE, KEEN, PALMER AND COLBURN. J. A. & W. B. & Co. Boston, Mass. Filed May 27, 1898.



Essential feature.—A representation of a conventional heraldic leopard's head in unshaded lines. Used since September 1, 1897.

89,192. SOAP AND SOAP POWDERS. THOMAS ROSS, Columbus, Ohio. Filed June 16, 1897.

ROYAL

Essential feature.—The word "ROYAL." Used since 1889.

Storm Causes Only Moderate Cattle Losses.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 28.—W. P. Anderson, of the Railway Bureau of Live Stock Statistics of the Union Stockyards, Chicago, reports as follows concerning the effect of the recent snowstorm on cattle in the West:

From Oklahoma to Montana and throughout the Rocky and inter-mountain districts no unfavorable conditions for this season of the year obtain. The losses reported from Oklahoma, it has been demonstrated, were due to other causes. In Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, where the storm assumed the proportions of a blizzard, food and shelter for stock is abundant, and on account of local severity in a few cases the general condition was exaggerated.

W. G. Pruitt, secretary of the Montana Live Stock Association, at Helena, says in reference to the effect of the cold snap on the Montana cattle ranges:

"No injurious effect whatever."

This is a fair sample of reliable information throughout the entire territory mentioned. The heaviest snowfall seems to have been in Idaho, while the Upper Arkansas Valley escaped radical weather.

Pure Food Congress.

Secretary Bassell, of the Board of Trade, of Columbus, Ohio, has received a communication from Mr. Alex. J. Wedderburn, corresponding secretary of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, requesting that delegates from the local board be appointed at once to attend the meeting of the organization at Washington, D. C., on Jan. 18 to 21.

Action will be taken at the convention to secure a National law to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of products intended for interstate commerce. Hon. Joseph E. Blackburn, of Columbus, is president of the congress.

The market inspector of Oakland, Cal., made several seizures of fresh meat in that city last week. No arrests were made.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following are the decisions given this week in New York by the Board on Classification of the United States Board of General Appraisers, only those subjects of interest to the lines of trade covered by "The National Provisioner" of course being given:

Nov. 30.—Harburger & Stack, New York. It was found that the goods were Buffalo hides of the kind covered by G. A. 40305, and that the hides are cattle hides. The assessment of duty at 15 per cent. under paragraph 437, of the Act of July, 1897, is affirmed.

Nov. 30.—The Harris Button Hole Co., New. The appellants failed to appear or to offer any evidence in support of their protests. It was found that the merchandise is leather. The claim that it was exempt from duty as glue stock under paragraph 572, of the Act of July, 1897, or dutiable as waste at 10 per cent. under paragraph 463, was overruled and the assessment of duty at 20 per cent. under paragraph 438 is affirmed.

Nov. 30.—Cathoun, Robbins & Co., New York. The appellants appeared and submitted the case on the papers. The goods are chamois toilets. It was found that they were a manufacture of leather and the assessment of duty at 35 per cent. under paragraph 450, of the Act of July, 1897, was affirmed.

STEVENSON'S AUTOMATIC AIRTIGHT DOOR.

"The National Provisioner" is in receipt of a circular just issued by the Stevenson Co., Ltd., of Chester, Pa., relating to their new automatic, airtight refrigerator doors, with the trap rigged complete, to rise in advance of the main door, all in one structure.

These doors do not stick nor leak. The Stevenson door overlaps and is hung with the company's special spring-tempered steel hinge, which acts as a self-adjusting, elastic clamp and closes it so flatly against the flat surface of the door frame that the gasket used between is not ground at all, even at the heel of the door. It remains as good as new until intentionally removed. The hinge, lubricated with a special black lead compound, moves as easily as a ball bearing. The improved automatic fastener works softly, noiselessly, locks with key and is very simple and durable. The experience of thirty years of the Stevenson Co. enables them to give the best possible work. The door frames are halved and joined at the joints, glued and screwed from the back, and will not get out of shape in handling.

Much other interesting information about Stevenson's superior doors will be given upon application to the company. It will pay those interested to send for a copy of this pamphlet.

Under the brief heading of "Points," the company summarizes the merits of its doors as follows:

"Perfect contact at top, bottom and corners, where others always fail; automatically fastens itself; automatically tightens as the packing yields; ease of opening and closing, a mere touch operating it from either side; cannot stick; always works freely; clear passage its full width; hinges do not work the screws, and they do not become loose in the woodwork; door cannot be knocked by trucks and hinges torn loose; joint in sight, a look shows if it is tight; swelling, shrinking, settling, sagging or wear of hinges do not make it stick or leak; no wear on gasket or surface it touches; combines fastening and lock; no change in old doorways required."

In one place in the pamphlet a very fine arrangement is illustrated, designed for doors without sill. It does not make a jolt in passing, nor have a thin edged threshold to get ragged by wear.

The meat storages of the U. S. transports Mobile at Cramps' in Philadelphia, the Mohawk at Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and the Massachusetts at Robins Co.'s Erie Basin Dry Docks, Brooklyn, N. Y., are being fitted out with these doors at present, which fact is evidence of their serviceability and popularity.

GARRETT'S INSULATING PAPERS COMMENDED.

The American Journal of Health, of Chicago, the American authority on matters of sanitation and hygiene, recently published under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents" the results of its investigations into the merits of "No. 16 Insulating Paper," manufactured by C. S. Garrett & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa. The conclusions arrived at were most commendatory, and the excerpts which we take from this journal's article on the subject will be of considerable interest.

The merits claimed by its manufacturers concerning "No. 16 Insulating Paper," are briefly set forth as follows: "That the article in question is guaranteed pure manila rope and as a lining for refrigerators, cold storage buildings, drying kilns, etc., has no equal."

A complete and searching examination into all the facts was made, many disinterested people who have had practical experience with insulating paper being consulted.

"It now only remains for us to publish the result of our investigation," says the American Journal of Health, "and we are obliged to admit that the verdict is unanimously in support of the proprietor's claim. We are speaking here without fear or favor and in an absolutely impartial spirit, bearing in mind solely the interest of our readers. Fairness to the article at the same time leaves no option than to commend it. * * * In No. 16 Insulating Paper, we have thoroughly convinced ourselves that the public has within its reach something which fully calls for their confidence, and which has not claimed any merit it does not possess. Our correspondents will best consult their own interests by making use of this article. Finally we would say that our commendation is given without any consideration for the commercial interests of the proprietors, but entirely because the facts in the case warrant it."

The Messrs. Garrett & Son are to be congratulated. Such a commendation as the Journal of Health gives is well calculated to increase the sales of what is already known as being among the best brands of insulating papers on the market.

FOR REPEAL OF PROHIBITIVE OLEO LAW.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, the following resolution introduced by B. L. Kimball advocating the repeal of prohibitory oleomargarine laws in the State of Pennsylvania, was offered:

Whereas, The State laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine have proved ineffective after many years' trial and continuous and expensive efforts on the part of the trade to have them enforced have been found unavailing.

Whereas, The United States Supreme Court has declared the oleomargarine prohibitory laws unconstitutional in so far as they conflict with the Interstate Commerce laws;

Therefore, the Produce Exchange of Philadelphia suggests to the butter trade and creamery interest of the State the advisability of asking the Legislature of the State to repeal all laws prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine.

THE S. & S. CO., BREAKING GROUND.

Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, the able president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., has gone to Kansas City, where his company

is beginning the building of its \$600,000 packinghouse as an extension of the main plant. This has become necessary because of the enormous increase in the general business of the concern throughout the country. We gave an extended account of the plans and intentions of the S. & S. Co. in regard to this new plant some time ago. It only remains to be said here, pending the erection of it, that there will be nothing of its kind finer in this or any other land. In every detail it will be up to the last high notch of science.

G. H. HAMMOND CO.'S REPORT.

The G. H. Hammond Co. has changed its fiscal year so that it will end hereafter in June instead of March. The company has issued a statement of its operations for fifteen months ended June 30. The net results of the American branch show profits of £19,430 (\$97,150). The English company reports an independent profit of £7,008 (\$35,040), which added to the net profits of the American concern make a total of £26,438 (\$132,195). The Hammond Co. is to be congratulated on this renewed evidence of its prosperity.

Knighted Packers.

It may not be generally known that Sir Edward Coey, head of the pork packing firm of Coey & Co., Ltd., of Keokuk, Iowa, and Belfast, Ireland, which firm discontinued its operations in this country about the first of November, as noted in this journal, was at one time Mayor of Belfast. Sir Edward is a British baronet, and a man of distinction.

In him and Sir Thomas Lipton the pork packing industry has two eminent gentlemen on whose brows coronets can rest with honor.

"Eddie" Morris in Town.

Mr. Edward Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, was in New York on Tuesday long enough to greet Manager Heymann at Manhattan Market, and many friends in the trade. Mr. Morris, familiarly called "Eddie," is very popular in the trade, and his popularity seems to extend even to the camps of his competitors. Mr. Morris is courteous and affable, and a level-headed business man who exerts considerable influence in the councils of the big firm of Nelson Morris & Co.

New York City Notes.

Mr. Levi B. Dowd, president of the Live Stock National Bank, of Chicago, was in the city. He has again gone West.

Mr. Edward Keefer, member of the firm of Dowd & Keefer, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was in the city during the week. Mrs. Keefer accompanies her husband. They saw two great cities wrestling with the same blizzard.

Doubts as to Whether Lumpy Jaw Caused Grafton's Death.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, expresses grave doubts as to the probability of the death of George Grafton, government inspector at the Chicago Stockyards, having occurred from lumpy jaw, which was reported in the columns of this journal last week.

Packers to Establish Telephone System.

Three of the large Chicago beef packers with houses there, in East St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City and St. Joseph are said to contemplate a telegraph and telephone system of their own between these points, as they now pay over \$500,000 a year for this service.—Journal of Commerce.

Destroyed by Fire.

The South St. Joseph (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange Building was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning.

CUBAN MAIL SERVICE RESUMED.

The United States Postoffice Department has given notice that the regular mail service from Fort Tampa to Cuba will be resumed. Mail steamers sail from Tampa Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mails for Havana will close at the postoffice in New York at 7 a. m. Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WESTWARD, HO! FOR XMAS BEEF.

Mr. Lewis Samuels, of the United Dressed Beef Co., has gone West in search of that superb grade of Christmas beef for which his company is so noted. The U. D. B. Co. have been doing a fine trade this season, so they feel like making an extra Christmas spurt.

New Cuban Tariff.

The new Cuban tariff, which went into effect yesterday (Friday), is said to be 25 to 60 per cent. lower than the Spanish tariff.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Since Nov. 1 there has been an active market for ammoniates. The remaining packers' contracts for standard 9 and 20 tankage, offered at this season, for delivery during the next month or year, were all taken mostly by dealers early in the month at about \$14 to \$14.25 f. o. b. Chicago. Following this came the decision of the Supreme Court adversely to the continuance of the Joint Traffic Association of the Eastern Trunk Line Railroads. A total demoralization of freights resulted and made possible lower quotations on tankage. The large producers have been pressing sales, and heavy transactions for early delivery are recorded at \$1.60 and 10 New York, Baltimore and Richmond basis, and at \$1.65 and 10 delivered over four to six months. Sales of blood and concentrated tankage have been light and f. o. b. quotations lower. The situation in the cotton States is unchanged and buyers there remain out of the market. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35@1.37½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof-meal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.60@1.62½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Kansas City; crushed tankage, \$1.60@1.65 and 10 c. and f. basis Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.60@2.65 c. l. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.65 c. and f. Baltimore.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 percent Caustic Soda	... 1.45 to 1.60 for 60 p. c.
76 " " Caustic Soda	... 1.55 to 1.65 for 60 per cent.
60 " " Caustic Soda	... 1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " " Powdered Caustic Soda	2½-3 cts. lb.
38 " " Pure Alkali	75-80 cts. for 48 p.c.
48 " " Soda Ash	85-95 cts. per 100 lb.
Sal Soda	... 65 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	... 4½ to 4¾ cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	... 4½ to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	... 7 cts. lb.
Talc	... 1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil	... 4½ to 4¾ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	... 55 cts. gallon.
Yellow Olive Oil	... 4½ to 4¾ cts. lb.
Cocoin Coconut Oil	... 33-35 cts. gallon.
Caylon Coconut Oil	... 6½ cts. lb.
Red Oil	... 3¼-4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	... 22-24 cts. gallon.
Rosin	... \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb s

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	... 22c
1 Extra	... 18c
1X	... 16c
1X moulding	... 15c
1X	... 14½c
1X	... 14c
1X	... 13½c
1X	... 12½c
1X	... 11c
1X	... 9½c
1X	... 8½c
2	... 7½c

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	... 16
No. 2 Skins	... 13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	... 13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	... 11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2.40
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs	1.85
Branded Kips, heavy	1.30
Light Branded Kips	1.10
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.25
Branded C. S.	75

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

THE INCUBUS OF CREDIT.

If you have the money to pay for what you purchase, then sell it for the cash with which to pay for the stock to take the place of that which you have sold, what need is there for credit? Running accounts of two days or a week's duration are a pleasant accommodation, but when these little deficiencies in the cash account drift into permanent debts, which are augmented by more deficiencies and larger debts from the same business methods, they become annoying and irksome to both the party owing the debt and the party to whom it is owed. This sort of deficiencies in the cash account must be squared eventually, and their ever-increasing size have a tendency to drive the debtor's mind from honest thoughts to some scheme by which he can evade payment or defeat it. The methods which caused the butcher's cash to run short of meeting his liabilities will continue to keep them running short, so he cannot square up by the profits of his business. His final effort is failure, compromise or some other "fair" or unfair mode of dead-beating. The short of it is that the wholesaler is the loser. Looking at the credit system squarely in the face, there is no business or other sense in it. If a man buys for cash let him sell for cash, get his money in and have it ready for the next purchase. It is as senseless for him to trust out a considerable part of his stock as it is for the wholesaler to carry him on paper. This credit system creates two kinds of dead-beats, viz.: the butcher, for instance, who beats the dealer, and the customer, who beats the butcher. Business cannot be conducted on faith and some money. It takes the best-trained business heads in the world to do that, and they fail to evolve the thing successfully.

The department store, by selling for cash and a small profit, gets its money in on the spot and has not that enormous leakage which had paymasters lay to the deficiency account. A bill takes time to be made out, posted, collected, receipted for, entered up on the books the usual number of times and squared. Let any butcher take a tardy customer and see how much time, postage, messenger calls, bookkeeping worry and other loss from a clerical help standpoint it costs to collect that bill. He must also figure the interest he has to pay on the accommodation he gets to carry that bill along with the rest. These things help to make the cost per pound of the meat purchased and help to make the butcher poor, and help to add to the other expenses and deficiencies of the business. A man in debt becomes downhearted, careless or a rascal. The

credit system is the parent of all this. The bill of sale and the chattel mortgage are but instruments and incentives to a man to gamble the balance of his money into debt. In some rare cases they are stepping stones to a better state, but, as a rule, the man who mortgages himself to the hilt is one who will beat some one in the long run and make the credit road harder for others, and the cash read a grass-grown highway in trade. The cash system is easier, and better. It saves money, saves expense, saves time, saves honor and kills dead-beats. Every business man must admit these things to be bare facts. The movement of the wholesale trade to curtail the larger credit demanded by the retail trade, to finally kill credit altogether, and to limit the period of accommodation to a short time and only to good people, is at once a recognition of the fatal increase of the bankrupting system, which has driven and is driving marketmen to the wall in astonishing numbers. The cry is "hard times." The fact is that poor management and worse system are more to be blamed than the lower margins which the high prices of things force. The retail marketmen at least should lend their best efforts to get the trade on a cash basis, eliminate the undesirable elements from their midst and get things down to the dollar-for-goods and goods-for-the-dollar way. With this accomplished there will be less feeling of pinching and fewer complaints about hard times, although the times are hard enough in all conscience for at least the meat and the provision industries. Still, they have been worse. Get back to cash.

"BOB" PORK AND "BOB" LAMB.

Whoever heard of "bob" pork, and "bob" lamb? That is the question thousands of small slaughterers and butchers all over New York City and elsewhere will ask us. By the time the Board of Health gets after the small stock men more in detail they will learn, to their sorrow, that there are such things, only they are called "immature." It is not permitted to kill or sell a pig which is younger than five weeks of age. It is just as unlawful to slaughter and sell a lamb which is younger than two months old. These two are classed with the calf, which is under four weeks of age, and they are all grouped under the same head, and to slaughter or to sell either is subject to the same penalties. So there is "bob" hog and "bob" lamb, as well as "bob" veal. A careful reading of the letter of the New York City Board of Health to "The National Provisioner," which is published elsewhere in this paper, will disclose this fact and raise the red signal of alarm to those of the trade who know better meats than they do food laws.

Forcing the Cash Basis.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Holyoke Provision & Cold Storage Co., Nelson Morris & Co., F. C. Steele & Co., Swift Bros. and the Springfield Provision Co. have resurrected their old arrangement of three years ago to require the retailers to settle their accounts weekly. All meat for the week previous must be paid for by Wednesday. Payment shall be made by cash or checks; notes or checks dated ahead will not be accepted. For failure to live up to these rules a fine of \$25 is imposed. Lawyer Avery is the arbitrator for the combine, and whatever trouble arises goes before him for settlement. If any retailers have not paid their bills the names are given to Lawyer Avery, who makes out a list and sends it around to each concern interested. Any name on this blacklist cannot purchase meat except for cash until his bill is paid. This second arrangement eliminates the friction cogs of the first one which killed itself about a year ago, and as the retail butchers have serious reasons for desiring to get on a cash basis, this new rule works more satisfactorily. If the wholesalers can get the butchers on a cash basis and keep them there they will do a lasting service to both trades.

The Great Ball To-night.

All of the boxes are full, and tickets are so largely distributed over the Greater New York territory and to eager intending visitors from outside of the city, that the annual ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Employees' Mutual Benefit Association to-night at the Lexington Opera House (Terrace Garden), at Lexington avenue and Fifty-eighth street, will be the most brilliant of its kind ever given by the association of this big packinghouse. It is a family affair. The proprietors, their families, and all, will be there. Take yours and go too. You will enjoy it. The association had a delightful "stag" Thanksgiving eve. These little things give buoyancy and snap to the business mind.

A Sensible Man.

In the following sensible business notice published last week by J. E. Robinson, of Houlton, Me., he sets a good example to all marketmen:

"On and after Dec. 1, 1898, my book account will close. Goods bought at my store after that date must be paid for when purchased, as after Dec. 15 I shall sell goods to all for cash only."

Venison Season Closed.

The venison season for the State of New York is closed. It ended Nov. 15. All dealers have five days grace in which to dispose of the stock in hand. After that date, Nov. 21, the fine is \$100 for selling, attempting to sell, or exposing for sale any deer or part of a deer. "Venison" must now get off the menu.

Butcher and Borough President.

Fred Bowley, the eminent butcher of Astoria, who is president of the Borough of Queens, is a notable example of that honesty and true worth which lifts a man and his business with him, and which eventually demands his service for the public good. From the time Fred Bowley entered the Harlem Packing House as buyer for Richard Webber to the recent election, when those who knew the sterling qualities of the popular butcher and put him in the important office he now occupies, no one could point the finger of scorn at him. He is an example to all butchers.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Nov. 30 condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 1,800 lbs.; calves, 1,740 lbs.; veal, 1,650 lbs.; mutton, 900 lbs.; hogs, 2,060 lbs.; livers, 30 lbs.; 14 barrels poultry, 2,800 lbs.

Trade News and Hints

PASSING BOGUS CHECKS.

There is a dangerous, shrewd rascal now engaged in "doing" the meat trade of New York city. Maybe he has run his length and reaped his harvest among the wholesale trade in the city and will attempt to repeat his temporary successes among the retailers or transfer his method of operations to some other city. Possibly he is waiting for another holiday for a new effort. The Christmas season will suit him even better than Thanksgiving Day. We feel that the alarm should be sounded and this scoundrel exposed. Wednesday, Nov. 23—the day before Thanksgiving—when everybody was driving trade and asking as few questions as possible this rascal called at some wholesale markets on the West Side, and, if he had time, on the East, also, bought a small bill of meat or provisions and tendered in payment checks of varying amounts—\$12, \$15 and the like. He thus paid for the stuff, took the change and left his goods, saying that he would call later for them. He never came back, but the worthless checks did. He drew the paper on the Chemical National Bank, of New York city, payable to the order of one C. E. Williams. These checks were purported to be signed by the well-known and reliable firm of Richard V. Harnett & Co., real estate auctioneers, at 71-73 Liberty street. They were then duly endorsed by C. E. Williams, who writes a neat business hand.

As the real estate firm does not and has not for years, if they ever banked with the Chemical National Bank, the checks with their firm name printed on the end of them were printed by the swindler, for the simple purpose of the fraud he was working. He was sharp enough to trade on Nov. 23 or even the 22d, knowing that all of the banks closed on Thursday, 24th, and these bogus checks could not get back and be taken up until Friday, the 25th, or even Saturday. That gave him time to get far away from the scene. A representative of "The National Provisioner" saw two of these checks, which had been passed upon one big meat concern. Each was for more than \$12. One of them was for so many dollars and 60-100. He had it down fine. One check was dated Nov. 22 and the other Nov. 23, though both were tendered, we believe, on the latter date. By Monday the Chemical National Bank had been called up by at least five other victims, concerning the payment of the 5 other similar checks of the same C. E. Williams, on bogus Harnett & Co. blanks, and drawn upon that bank. Each was payable to the order of C. E. Williams and endorsed by him. In each case he purchased a small bill of goods, re-

ceived the larger difference in cash, left the goods bought to be called for by him, and never returned. Harnett & Co.'s rating is alright, so the checks looked on their fact. It is needless to say that this reputable firm does not know such a person as C. E. Williams and that their reputation has been used by this villain as a cover for his fraud.

We do not know how many concerns are victimized, but we do know that four have been and that eight or ten checks have been "hollered" over the 'phone by or to the bank.

The provision and the beef-box salesmen and the cashiers have very strict orders about strangers, credit and the paper of unknown parties. In spite of all this precaution this plausible paper found its way into the deposit batch of the best meat people in the city. We advise the trade to look out for bogus checks, whether issued by one Williams, or the same or a similar rascal under another name.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

John Grady, the Cudahy Packing Co.'s employee, who was injured by a runaway horse recently, is fast recovering.

Henry Brussels, manager of one of Armour & Co.'s boxes, has just returned from Chicago and St. Louis, where he had a good time and picked up a thing or two of interest to him and his box.

The new cooler hours—6 a. m. to 4 p. m.—established by the Western houses and put into effect on Monday, Nov. 28, in their Greater New York and Jersey City boxes, are a much-needed relief, and a welcomed boon to all of the men in the Brooklyn refrigerators.

One of the Armour Packing Co.'s men fell with a quarter of beef, breaking two ribs. Mr. C. C. Galbraith ordered a carriage to take the injured man to his home and ordered the best attention should be given him.

EXPERIENCE.

Steve Mahon Hustling.

Stephen Mahon, formerly general manager for Swifts in New York, is temporarily assisting George Hotchkiss, Sons & Co., of Connecticut, in matters connected with their collection department. Steve Mahon is a live man, and knows a few things about the accounts part of a big meat business. He's a good man.

We Are Big Eaters.

The people of the United States eat 11,000,000,000 pounds of meats per year. This amounts to 147 pounds per head of the population. The above meat bill is composed of, approximately, 5,000,000,000 pounds of beef, 4,000,000,000 pounds of pork and 800,000,000 pounds of mutton. The eating of an average of more than one-third of a pound of animal flesh per head per day shows that the people of this country are the biggest eaters and the best fed people on the face of the earth, unless you except the Australasian.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Ed. Gamble, the big butcher at Fort Worth, Texas, took his employees and a dozen or so friends around to the White Elephant Hotel and banquetted them to their hearts' content. It is no wonder they all say he's the proper Gamble.

The Eastern Market Company, of York, Pa., has elected the following officers for the next year: Christian Bender, Wm. H. Emig, Horace Smyser, Wm. C. Hively, Jacob Beitzel, Isaac Kauffman, John Miller, George W. Fry, John C. Bender, Charles Lichtenberger, Edwin W. Loucks.

Contra Costa County, Cal., applied for admission to membership in the Butchers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, but the 600 butchers present almost unanimously declined the petition. It was therefore dropped.

The Davenport butchers have made war upon Emerson & Co., who run the "Fair" store at Moline, Ill. They have instituted a boycott. The manager of the "outlaw" concern says that he'll fight the whole outfit. This has a Blanco and a Spanish bluff about it. But can he do it?

The Dunkirk, N. Y., butchers are kicking at the street market scheme. They say that this facility for the farmers to sell direct to the consumer lowers prices and ruins their trade. The association has asked the common council to stop the sale of meats on the street. The butchers pay city rent and taxes to do business, and these farmers do not. The city men have even to pay the cost of running the free markets for their competitors from the rural cornfields and thereabouts.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., had a high old time at their fourth annual ball, which was held at Landmesser's Hall, Wednesday of last week. The music was furnished by Croll's orchestra. The following were the committee and officers of the pleasant affair: Chairman and master of ceremonies, Charles Maurer; secretary and assistant master of ceremonies, J. J. McVeigh; treasurer, G. B. Anderson; reception committee, John O'Dea, Anthony Toole, John Downs, J. J. Scanlon, Frank Roos, L. J. Long, H. R. Hobbs, H. J. Robinson, Philip J. Kindler, William Gildea, Edward Mann, J. J. Rauscher, E. S. Avery, P. J. Oberrender; floor committee, H. Wagner, L. M. Utz, William Meier, George Frantz, Lewis Rothaas.

A movement is on foot in Jacksonville, Ill., whereby all the butchers will consolidate into a concern to be known as the Jacksonville Meat Company, and articles of incorporation have already been filed with a capitalization of \$20,000. The purpose of the union is to use home-killed meat exclusively instead of purchasing through packers, as has been done for several years. The butchers believe that this plan will result in keeping many thousand dollars at home and make Jacksonville a much better market for live stock. As it is now, 125 cattle and 1,300 hogs are bought weekly from packers. There are ten shops in operation, and under the plan proposed this number will be decreased to four. Business is to be done on a cash basis.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

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prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

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KINGAN & CO., SPREADING.

General Manager McVickar, of Kingan & Co., has got his business head on the heart of Manhattan Market, 34th street and 11th avenue. Soon after Nelson Morris & Co. vacated their commodious box and other space in the waist of the big meat center to take the bigger quarters at the 11th avenue end of the market, which had been occupied by the T. H. Wheeler Co., where they gave themselves a greater spread, the Kingan Co. seized the long-desired opportunity to secure much needed space for their heavier business, as well as to get up nearer the center of the market trade with their boxes and their general offices. Mr. McVickar at once negotiated for and secured the lease of the vacant Nelson Morris space and added that to the already large area occupied by the Indiana packing-house, so that now the Indianapolis concern occupies nearly one-half of Manhattan Market, commencing at the river end. About six weeks ago a crowd of carpenters were put in under the supervision of Eugene Barton to make everything ready for the homecoming of the new tenants. The old provision box was completely ripped out and every inch of the floor, ceiling, walls, cross-beams and the like of the woodwork was put in new. Thus refitted and properly installed with tracking and the like, it will be used entirely for fierce and barreled meats—wet stuffs.

Their old cooler has been refitted. In it will be found a very full and select stock of pork products. The new cooler, which is at the west entrance of the present general salesroom and weigh offices, has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted throughout. The long lines of new tracking look like red streaks above, running westward on the ceiling, while the regular lines of superb beef suspended therefrom appear like files of meat soldiers lined up in open order for review by the butcher inspectors, who come to see, feel and believe. The tracking throughout is new and does great credit to the ability, care and facilities of Mr. J. O'Brien, of New Chambers street, to do such such jobs. Mr. O'Brien was the contractor for the tracking throughout, and Mr. McVickar expressed pleasure at the quality of the work and at the satisfactory manner in which it was put in. The arrangement is very convenient. The box is prettily finished in white spruce. This cooler will hang about ten carloads of beef, or nearly a thousand quarters, at a time and not be overcrowded nor jammed. The racks are well spaced and everything is in agreeable and comfortable shape for the purposes to be served.

The general offices are on the second story, over the general salesroom, which is at the top end of the whole space occupied. The old space will still be used for general storage purposes. A train of cars stretched its waist along the front, and as the engine turned before the door of the salesroom it drew with it the idea that Kingan & Co. measured their business space by train lengths.

The whole of the premises is lighted with electricity, the installation having been put in by the MacCabe Co., 232 Columbus avenue, who were the contractors for the electric lighting. Everything being in readiness, Mr. McVickar began moving in on Nov. 21. The company will be thoroughly in, at home, in working order by to-day, and worthy hosts of the trade.

The upstairs offices are light, cosy, snug and more comfortable than those formerly used in the lower part of the market. William Cummins, the head beef salesman, wears always the same genial smile to the trade, whether business is good or bad, and handles each customer in the same honest, pleasant way.

Col. Thomas Moore is the chief auditor, and has charge of the ledger and accounting staff upstairs. The big Texan gives a courteous Southern hand and genuine greeting to those who come aloft with the cash. He carries no six-shooters with which to receipt their bins. Kingans do business upon lines which do not make a graveyard necessary for the accommodation of derelicts. The Colonel will tell you "How he killed the steer" and not "How we ventilated Bill, the dead-beat butcher." They try to kill that species of butcher at the office with a "No, won't have them." Mr. Robert McVickar is a type of business man and gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet. All of the general managers at Manhattan market are a happy type of this rare combination of gentleman and business man. The Kingan market family are a happy family, working willingly and faithfully with Chief McVickar, who is a keen judge of both human nature and good things for the human palate. The trade may be sure of being courteously received, courteously treated and properly served with any of the products of this big Indiana packing company. We say this with disparagement to none of the great packing concerns of the United States, or of their excellent products of beef, pork or small stock. We stand for the great American hog. It is a well-known fact that Indiana is in the middle of the great hog belt. The trade generally recognize the Indianapolis Stock Yards as the receiver of the best average grade of the controversial porker; that is, grading them up thousand for thousand all the year round. The quality of the pork product made from the best of these cannot be surpassed by the product of any other hog in the world. That accounts for the popularity of these yards among packers looking for the highest grade of the swineherd.

Fifty years of experience in the pork-packing business has enabled Kingan & Co. to turn out some of the finest cured pork products in this country. Those who have tasted a Kingan ham or a piece of Kingan's English-cured breakfast bacon have found it just as represented. The sales of these products have had a wonderful increase during the last few years. Dealers find them very satisfactory parts of their stuff. They become among the other "best" articles of his daily stock. Kingan & Co. are peculiarly situated in relation to the pork-packing industry in that they are located in the center of the hog zone. To keep up with the increasing demands of their custom, they have during the last season made very large and extensive additions to their plant. In this they have spent a vast sum of money during the last summer.

We congratulate the company upon the steady growth of their business, we congratulate them upon their expansion in New York city, and we congratulate them upon having one Robert McVickar as their chief adviser in the east to complete the roll of fine fellows in Manhattan Market.

Want Inspectors.

The meat marketmen of Bucyrus, Ohio, have signed and had presented to the city council a petition asking for an ordinance requiring the inspection of meat and imposing a license on those handling other than their own products. The council was addressed by some of the meat men on the subject. The petition was then referred to the solicitor for the council for a legal report upon it.

The Butcher Trade in the Far West.

J. C. Clark will open a butcher shop at Selma, Cal.

Thos. Funton's meat market at Elsinore, Utah, has been closed temporarily.

A new meat market has been opened at Tumwater, Wash.

Conscience Made an Honest Man.

Thomas Cavary, after seventeen years' reminder, let his conscience lead him into the Webster Avenue Police Station of Jersey City, last week, and he laid a derelict \$31.50 on the desk, saying, "That money belongs to August Bastedt, a butcher, who used to keep a shop at 39 Bowers street. I stole \$31 from the money drawer seventeen years ago, when I was a boy thirteen years old. The 50c. pays for the pocketbook. I saved it back by hard work." There was character in that conduct. The butcher still has a shop, but at 73 Bowers street, Jersey City, and Cavary lives at 34 Bowers street. Let us have a mustering of consciences all through butcherdom.

Eloquent Figures.

In 1870, 200,000 cattle passed through Islington Market and 81,000 through Deptford, England. In 1897, 80,000 passed through Islington and 225,000 Deptford. In 1875 there were 1,500 licenses for private slaughter-houses in London. In 1898 there are 454. This reduction is ominous. The meat business is grouping and collecting in better regulated centers.

An Interesting Law Case.

The New York Court of Appeals held, in the case of *People ex rel. The New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company vs. Roberts, Comptroller*, that the business of purchasing sheep and lambs, slaughtering them, pulling the wool from the hides, converting the waste parts into fertilizer and then reducing the carcasses to a temperature which would retard decomposition and shipping them to places of delivery in refrigerator cars does not constitute "carrying on manufacture" within the spirit and meaning of the provision of the corporation tax law, which exempts from the tax thereby imposed foreign corporations carrying on manufactures within the State; that the decision of a former Comptroller of the State that the relator was not subject to taxation under the provisions of the act did not estop his successor from holding otherwise, and that the fact that the dividends of the company which were made the basis of the tax were earned outside of the State, and that its business conducted within the State was without profit, did not relieve from the imposition of the tax. The court said: "The business conducted by the relator was obviously that of purchasing, slaughtering and selling sheep and lambs. While it utilized the hides, the wool, the tallow and the offal, as well as the carcasses of these animals, yet to say that refrigerated mutton, rendered tallow, pulled wool, or untanned hides were manufactured articles would be quite incorrect. The words of the statute are to be given their natural, plain, obvious and ordinary signification. To say that the relator was engaged in manufacturing mutton, wool, hides and tallow would not be giving to the words 'manufacture' or 'manufacturers' their ordinary and plain signification. It may be that the fertilizer could be regarded as a manufactured article, but that was not the principal business in which the relator was engaged, but was a mere incident to it. Manifestly, none other of these articles was manufactured; at most they were merely prepared for market and preserved until sold. We are clearly of the opinion that the relator was not a manufacturing corporation nor engaged in 'carrying on manufacture' in this State within the spirit and meaning of the statutes."

John Wolford broke into Thomas Proctor's meat and provision store at Camden, N. J., Wednesday night of last week four times in four hours and stole nearly the whole store before Policeman Miller arrested him about 9 o'clock.

Local and Personal

Finson & Brown are putting a sausage factory in the old Bucksport laundry at Bucksport, Me.

* Mr. Webb, who is so well known at the Buffalo stockyards, was in New York City last week. He stopped at the Hotel Bartholdi and had the unusual experience of having a railroad deliver one package more than he shipped. He is a solid man and a genial spirit.

** Mr. J. A. Howard, the tireless manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's branches, came in on Thursday after giving an electric touch to the houses outside of the city. Auditor Caldwell keeps everything in touch during his absence. The two are a strong team. ff

** The Eastmans Company are making it legally hot for Fred. Hoffmann, of the Manhattan Beef Co., 602 and 936 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. He was sued for \$616 upon complaint of the assistant treasurer of the New York City concern. The lawyers are having a little technical fun out of the case. Hoffmann doesn't enjoy the matter. All the Eastmans Company desire is their money. Give to Caesar his coin.

** Henry Meyer sits his seat well. The horse of his butcher wagon last week took a plunger into a trolley hole at Park avenue and Sixtieth street. Meyer was not unseated. The horse was drawn out by block and tackle. Meyer lives at 585 Lexington avenue, so go and have a drink with him.

** We are sorry to know that Mr. S. Weil, of the S. & S. Co., was temporarily ill. He was not able to be at business on Wednesday. This fearful weather, and stuffy colds are enough to make any business man careful of himself to avoid lurking dangers. Mr. Weil was simply indisposed.

** Butcher B. DeJong, of Nyack, N. Y., who brought suit for damages against the Erie Railroad Co., as told in last week's issue, secured a verdict for \$300. Butchers know something about law as well as meat.

** Janssen & Brandt bought out the butcher shop at 1665 Avenue A last week, opened their market to the public, which always appreciate a clean shop and a good thing from the rack or the cooler.

** Elwood Hart is doing a good meat business at Rancocas, N. J. He uses only Western dressed beef. Some butchers have a way of that sort. Those who use city dressed will use no other, and vice versa, the admirers of "Western" killed.

** H. G. Readinger, the popular and busy hide dealer in Macungie, Pa., expects to be in the market for a good many hides and skins this winter.

** G. F. Swift and another have secured a judgment for \$78 and costs against Matthew McNamara.

** W. J. Coxey & Son, of Camden, N. J., buy all of their live hogs in Philadelphia, then have them killed at the abattoir in West Philadelphia, and afterwards sent across the ferry to them at Camden, dressed.

** Jos. A. MacDonald, who was manager of the Cudahy box at Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, and later transferred to the company's branch at Manhattanville, is resigning, we understand, and severing his connection with the Cudahy Packing Company. Mr. Kerns will succeed him.

** Young Mr. Simon is back with the Eastmans Company as provision man under Mr. Burrows, at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. He returned to the fold Monday of last week. Mr. Simon was a salesman before the "exodus" of the hundred or more recently. He has a pleasant way about him and thinks the Eastmans are a pretty good crowd to be with.

** Nelson Morris & Co. will soon overhaul their box at Williamsburg, Brooklyn. They will simply gut the thing, rip out every vestige of tracking and things and entirely refit the whole box with the latest improvements in every way. When this refrigerator is finished it will be one of the most unique ice boxes in Greater New York. Any one who wishes to go to Manhattan Market and see the transformation Nelson Morris & Co. made of the Eastern end of the noted old meat mart can see the idea which this company intends to pervade all of their new and remodelled boxes.

** Louis Reinach, lately with the Eastmans Company, at 59th street and 12th avenue, is said to have made a section of the recent campaign very hot for Van Wyck in the meat ward. They say Louis forgot some times that he wasn't in the ice box and sold Van Wyck for a steer now and again by mistake.

A New Bird Commission House.

A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co. have started a Commission Department at 209 Washington street, for the sale of poultry and game. Wm. R. McLaughlin, a well-known man in the business, has the management of this new departure of the above company. A good firm and a good lot of men have the matter in hand and the feathered tribe should feel the compliment.

Wheel "Stag" and Chucks.

The Triumph Wheelmen held a successful "stag" at their elegant clubrooms, at 59 West 104th street, Nov. 23, and their house was packed to the doors. The talent was of the best that money could procure and special mention must be made of "Mlle. Onden," the charming danseuse. The popular and genial secretary, Wm. O. Starr, was quite at home among the soubrettes, and of course looked after the boys, too. Mr. Starr is also one of the officers of the Richard Webber (Harlem Packing House) Mutual Benefit Society. Many of the members of this society are also members of the "Triumphs." The hospitality of the club at the stag was all that could have been desired. The standing of this club is second to none of its kind in Greater New York, and it is a fitting pneumatic mate for the Harlem Packing House Society boys.

A Dirty Trick.

Some senseless cur, we understood about Eleventh avenue, played a brainless trick on Mr. John Shea, the large and popular proprietor of the small stock abattoir at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street. Everybody knows that John Shea is as good a fellow as goes. The man is right, and his business is right. Last Friday some one placed an advertisement in a leading New York City daily stating that the slaughterer desired ten negro drivers, who must come well recommended. Imagine the cruel result! About two hundred of this class of the unemployed population called for the job. It was Mr. Shea's first intimation of the unauthorized use of his name. He needed no driver of any kind. The unfortunate men who tramped west through the cold and snow were told as well as possible under the circumstances that their services were not required. If Mr. Shea got mad and said things which fitted the dirty trick a preacher would have excused him. We have found Mr. Shea such a sincere and straight business man that we can see no motive except for a Thanksgiving joke in this dastardly act, which takes up a gentleman's time at a busy season, and causes so much heart-aching to a vast army of hungry, idle helpless people. Such a thing may sound funny to the cruel mind, but there isn't the first semblance of humor or wit about such practical tricks. We feel about it like Artemus Ward felt about "cousin." "It ain't funny; besides, it ain't right." It's dastardly.

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It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 2, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.	
Widgewart & Sichn, 75 E. 4th st.; to H. L. Schaffer (Filed Nov. 23).....	\$100
Lewis, Charles, 597 W. Boulevard; to E. Diamond (Filed Nov. 29).....	60
Labsohn, W., 1016 Park ave.; to J. McNamara (Filed Dec. 1).....	1,000
Bajocchi, Rosa, 81½ Thompson st.; to M. Ursi (Filed Dec. 1).....	1,600
German, J., 653 Columbus ave.; to Conron Bros. (R) (Filed Dec. 1).....	500

Bills of Sale.

Lice, Rachael, 138 Lenox ave.; to J. Rosenthal (Filed Nov. 25).....	325
Graber, P. W., 1651 1st ave.; to E. Graber (Filed Nov. 28).....	1
Graziadei, L., 350 E. 115th st.; to Ruggerio & Riscigno (Filed Nov. 30).....	63
Hartmann, C., 460 Amsterdam ave.; to J. Hein (Filed Dec. 1).....	2,000
Weinstock, J., 1093 2d ave.; to J. S. Meyer (Filed Dec. 1).....	1,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.	
Teroomimo, Pasquale, 394 Metropolitan ave.; to Giovanni Ferrara (Filed Nov. 25).....	\$40
Kost, Fred, 190 Irving ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (Filed Nov. 28).....	145
Strauss, Sam S., 122 3d ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (Filed Nov. 28).....	270
Weingarten, Sam., 132 Cook st.; to Abraham Weinberg (Filed Nov. 28).....	150
Schmidt, Ernest, 987 Greene ave.; to Edward Marscheider (Filed Nov. 29).....	81
Jentz, Edward, 655 Warren st.; to Wilhelm Berghorn (Filed Nov. 30).....	750
Leiser, Valentine, 314 Hamburg ave.; to A. & M. Heckelman (Filed Nov. 30).....	170
Armbruster, Ida and Isaac E. Braun, 1703 Broadway; to Mina Guth (Filed Dec. 1).....	300

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.	
Hartman, Albert, Hoboken; to Wilhelmina Martin.....	\$400
Schultze, Edward, Jr., et al.; to R. Bicket.....	500

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 2, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.	
Vopelak, A., 1382 Ave. A, to Jos. Vopelak (Filed Nov. 23).....	160
Caplan & Pat, 189 Chester st., to A. Sanberg (Filed Nov. 23).....	66
Hegemann, H., 541 E. 88th st., to J. Peters (Filed Nov. 23).....	150
Harriman, H. L., 278 6th ave., to L. Barth (Filed Nov. 23).....	500
Greene, W. J., 474 Grand st., to P. Moore (Filed Nov. 26).....	1,050
Feldmans, A., 218 2d ave., to Metropolitan Fixt. Co. (Filed Nov. 26).....	137
Kummerle, F., 1385 3d ave., to C. F. Learnile (Filed Nov. 26).....	200
Botengoff, L., 67 Grand st., to P. Passon (Filed Nov. 28).....	230
Buongiorno, F., 3169 Jerome ave., to D. Mariotto (Filed Nov. 29).....	104
Lifshitz, B., 39 Beekman st., to L. Haines (Filed Nov. 30).....	560
Steinan, L., 913 Broadway, to Duparquet, H. & M. Co. (Filed Nov. 30).....	1,065
Molloy & Kerndl, 178 E. 112th st., to A. Schaefer (Filed Dec. 1).....	120
Polegre, G., 214 Pearl st., to Fidelity Loan Ass'n. (Filed Dec. 1).....	100

Brown, Sam'l, 460 Amsterdam ave., to J. Hein (Filed Dec. 1).....	100
Thalmayr, John, 481 9th ave., to V. C. Wagner (Filed Dec. 1).....	200

Bills of Sale.

Sanchinco, G., 232 E. 29th st., to P. Celentano (Filed Nov. 23).....	100
Murphy, M., 35½ Greenwich st., to J. Mayo (Filed Nov. 25).....	500
Weil, Sam., 66 White st., to Katie Metz (Filed Nov. 26).....	100
Brownerwein, J., 181 Orchard st., to L. Harris (Filed Nov. 29).....	200
Schneken, Frederick, 681 Marcy ave., to John Schneken (Filed Nov. 29).....	450
Schneken, John, 681 Marcy ave., to John J. Fitzsimmons (Filed Nov. 29).....	Nom
Jos. Heim to S. Brown (Filed Dec. 1) ..	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.	
Rodsky, Hyman, 16 Sumner ave., to Joseph Kesselman (Filed Nov. 25).....	500
Behrens, August, Thioop, cor. DeKalb ave., to Wm. H. Bahrenburg (Filed Nov. 28).....	200
Hertmann, Henry, 183 Stockton st., to Henry Goldschmidt (Filed Dec. 1).....	100

Bills of Sale.

Seebck, Henry, 327 Quincy st., to Henry Seebck, Jr. (Filed Nov. 25).....	1,500
Cohn, Harry, 16 Sumner ave., to Hyman Rodsky (Filed Nov. 25).....	600

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.	
Kuykendall, C. F., to G. S. Writer, (milk, etc.).....	800
Schult, H. H., Union, to M. Armstrong Yawger, P. S., Hoboken, to J. Van Lichte (milk, etc.).....	175
	350

Bills of Sale.

Rosenberg, C. H., Hoboken, to H. S. Schutter.....	500
Schutter, Henry, Hoboken, to C. H. Rosenberg.....	500

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Jacob Miller Son, Malvern; meat market; dissolved; now Jacob Miller. —Felix Prieur, Little Rock; meat; R. E. mortg., \$200.

COLORADO.—W. Burkhardt, wholesale meats; Denver; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—M. C. Dingwall & Co., New Haven; butter, eggs, etc.; dissolved. —Patrick R. Hayes, South Manchester; meats, etc.; sold out.

ILLINOIS.—Nathan Slotkin, Chicago; birds; confessed judgment, \$425.

INDIANA.—A. J. Baker, Elwood; butcher; succeeded by J. W. Call.—Edward A. Funk, Indianapolis; meats; chattl. mort., \$100.—Aug. Stuckmeyer, Indianapolis; meats; canceled R. E. mortg., \$946.

MAINE.—Brooklin Packing Co., Brooklyn; sardine packers; chattl. mortg., \$3,000.—William P. Fool, Calais; restaurant; chattl. mort., \$300.—L. P. True & Son, Saco; hotel; chattl. mort., \$1,743.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George H. Farrar, Northampton; hotel; sold out.—Harry L. Tyler, Norboro; fish; sold out.—J. B. Thomas, Peabody; wholesale butcher; dead.—Frank P. Tyler, Boston; retail provisions; chattl. mortg. \$100.—Olive L. Very, Boston; restaurant; chattl. mortg., \$1,750.—C. H. Horton, Eastham; provisions; R. E. mortg., \$100.—Thomas G. Munroe, Fall River; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortg., \$1,000.—Mrs. F. E. Hart, Lawrence; retail provisions; chattl. mort., \$2,500.—Charles O. Sargent, Lincoln; provisions; R. E. mortg., \$1,200.—Brett & Simpson, New Bedford; mfgtrs. soap and candles; Henry M. Brett et al., R. E. mortg. \$1,000.—Edwin L. Taft, South Gardner; peddler provisions; chattl. mortg., \$550.—John Brooks, Jr., Templeton; provisions; mortg. R. E., \$2,000.—Humphrey D. Murphy, Waltham; butcher; R. E. mortg., \$750.—Willis O. Blaisdell, Winchester; provisions; sold R. E., \$1,200.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dearborn & Marsh, Concord; provisions; George A. Dearborn, et al., R. E. mortg., \$1,100.—P. S. & S. Batchelder, Fitzwilliam; hotel, etc.; Stephen Batchelder dead.

NEW JERSEY.—George E. Meschutt, Jersey City; restaurant; sold out.

NEW YORK.—Conterman & Bennett, Central Square; market; succeeded by E. T. Conterman.—Roberts & Jones, Dunkirk; hotel; succeeded by H. L. Roberts.—B. M. Hemstrought, Lestershire; hotel; sold out.—William Hinkelman, Albany; pork, etc.; chattl. mort., \$3,860.

OHIO.—Jos. S. Horn, Bellefontaine; meat, sold out.—Blum & Son, Marion; meats; succeeded by Woodruff & Jury.—Langsdorf, Rohrer & Robin, Canton; meats; judgt. and execution.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Charles H. Vendig & Co., Philadelphia; hotel; dissolved; Charles H. Vendig continues.—Fried & Reinman, Pittsburg; pork packers; burned out, fully insured.—W. M. Blosser, Renovo; hotel; sheriff's sale yesterday.—Theodore F. Moyer, Ashland; hotel; executions, \$2,029.—Walter G. Butts, Houtzdale; hotel; judgt., \$150.—C. H. Foulkrod, Hoytville; hotel; judgt. note, \$150.—David Aaron, Philadelphia; hotel; assigned.—Mrs. Catharine Nesbit, Pottsville; hotel; judgts., \$1,500.—W. M. Blosser, Renovo; hotel; judgt., \$775, execution issued.—Thomas T. Williams, Shamokin; hotel; judgt. and execution, \$250.—George B. Lehman, Williamsport; meat;

RHODE ISLAND.—W. J. Charlesworth, judgt., \$220.

Providence; meats, etc.; failed.—Daniel L. Baxterly, Westerly; meat, etc.; store advertised at mortgagee's sale.

VIRGINIA.—John Wallace, Harrisburg; hotel; dead.—C. W. Fentress & Co., Norfolk; wholesale butter and cheese; C. W. & R. B. Fentress sold R. E., \$3,262.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Robert L. Mankin, Fayetteville; Felix succeeds.

New Shops.

J. B. Jacobs, of Youngstown, Pa., has opened a new market at South Mill and Taylor streets, New Castle, Pa.

O. B. E. Chipman and M. M. Marble opened a new market at Central street, Southbridge, Mass., last week.

John Ryan opened a new fish and meat market in Dalton, Mass., last week.

O'Brien & Hastings opened a new provision, etc., market at the Sherman-Hannah block, Revere, Mass.

W. W. Allen & Co., of Yonkers, have opened a new meat market at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Ed Kolp and John Craw were to open a new meat market at Champaign, Ill., about the first of this month.

Robert Tasker and George Collier opened a new meat market last week at Caswell and Center streets, Oneida, N. Y.

Joseph Helmit purposes starting a butcher shop at Roll, Ind.

C. H. Antisdell has opened his new meat market at Pierce, Neb.

Business Changes.

B. P. Gardner and George Jackson have bought out the meat market of David Alexander at Belfast, Me.

Wm. Wilson has purchased the old meat market at Gerry, N. Y., refitted and opened it.

William Burton has purchased the Woodruff meat market at Littleton, N. H.

C. W. Woods has purchased the meat market at Concord, N. H., from Albert Trotter. Max Shapiro has purchased the meat market of Leonard Hooker at Duluth, Minn.

C. T. Kenricks, of Swanzey, has bought the meat market at Walpole, Vt., and reopened it.

W. H. Carmen has opened the old Jones & Gayne market at Swanton, Vt.

Le Roy Knapp has purchased the meat market of John Cutzenaaker at Nassau, N. Y. T. Ward and W. C. Fuller have purchased the meat business of O. E. Bowen, at Nantick, Mass.

E. W. Sherlaw has purchased the market of J. W. Rierdon at North Troy, Vt.

Van Zant & Co. have secured and reopened the Henry Heuser market at Myrtle and Spring streets, Muskegon, Mich.

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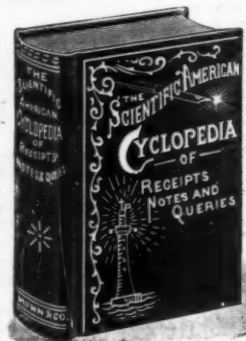
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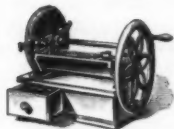
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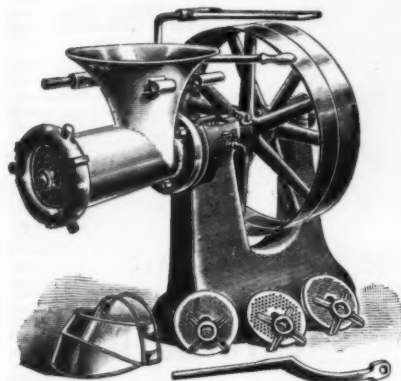


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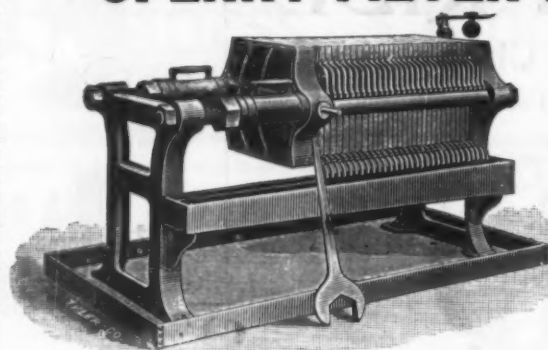
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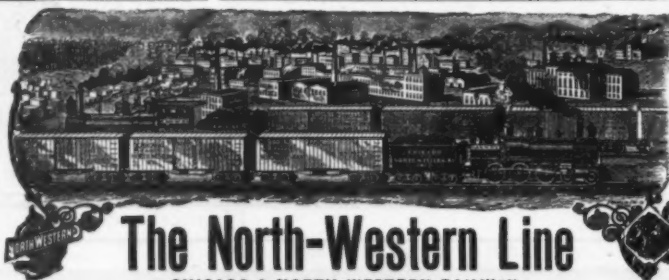
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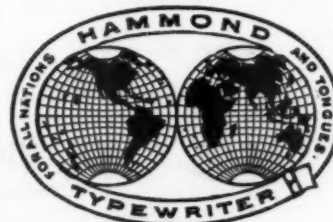
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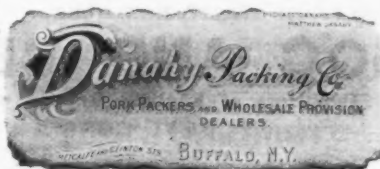
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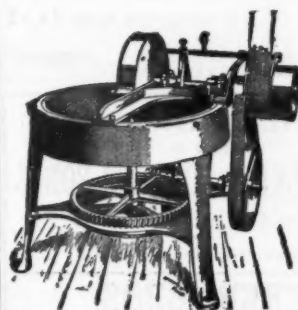
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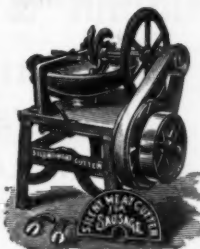


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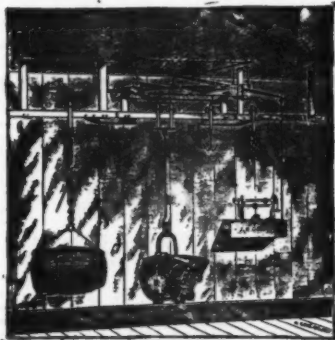
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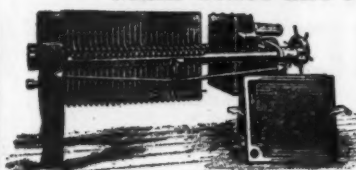
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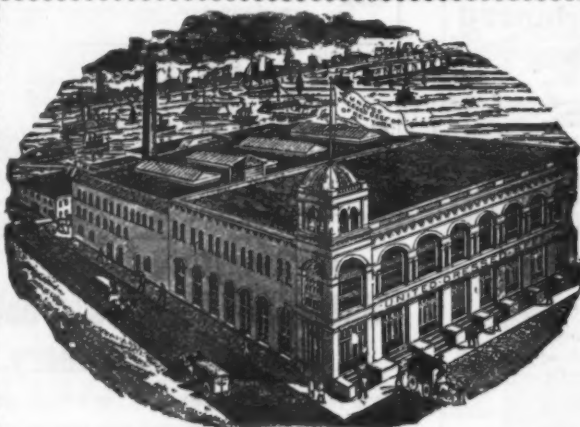
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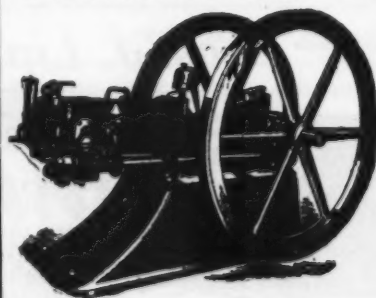
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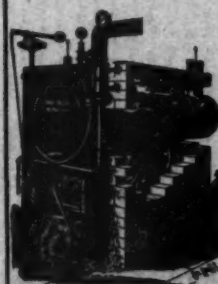
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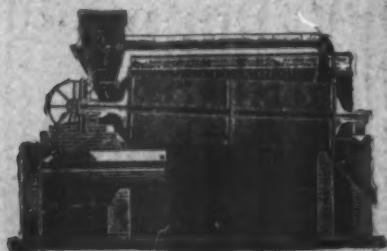
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